

# THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SOCIAL PROGRESS

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## WORLD WHEAT OUTLOOK AND WESTERN WHEAT PRICES

### FOREIGN POLICY FEATURES DEBATES IN HOUSE, OTTAWA

Shares in Public Interest With  
Controversy on Beatty  
Railway Proposals

#### AGRICULTURE VOTE

Vote of \$6,742,059 Includes \$3,500-  
000 for Prairie Farm Reha-  
bilitation Act

(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, June 1st.—“Parliament will decide upon our course when and if the emergency arises in the light of the circumstances at the time.” In his speech in the House of Commons on Canada's foreign policy, the Prime Minister thus described the cardinal principle which would govern Canada's course in the event of war. It would be unwise to take a definite stand as to what this country would do, Mr. King contended. To put a hypothetical case before the people now “would lead to a further strain upon the unity of the country” already strained through the depression, the war and its aftermath.

To keep in touch with the United Kingdom and other countries striving for peace, said Mr. King, to carry through a reasonable and effective defence program of our own, to support any constructive program of conciliation and removal of economic barriers to peace—these should be the aims of Canada's policy.

#### Bennett's View

Mr. Bennett expressed the view that our position in the British Empire or Commonwealth involved responsibilities. The United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the other Dominions, according to the declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926, were “freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations” and were “united by a common allegiance to the crown.” The responsibilities involved in this “free association” and “allegiance to the crown” were of our own seeking. With modern instruments of warfare, Canada was open to attack.

It was for Parliament to say whether we would wage war, continued Mr. Bennett, but it was for the enemy to say if our population were to be bombed and gassed. As the minister of national defence had said, the British navy was Canada's major means of defence on the Atlantic. This was an application from the British side of the responsibilities of our “free association.”

#### Opposes Embargo

Mr. Angus MacInnis, C.C.F., Vancouver, devoted his speech on foreign policy to a severe criticism of the Government's treatment of the Spanish situation. He was opposed to the munitions embargo against the legally elected government of Spain. He held the view that logically the policy that has been pursued by the democratic countries could end only in one of two ways, by either forcing

### To the Rescue



The Senate's bill for widening the grounds of divorce (based on the British legislation, but more restricted) which stood on the House of Commons order paper for several days because a sponsor could not be found, has been given a chance of survival through the action of J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., (above), who finally moved it. His son-in-law, Angus MacInnis, M.P., was the seconder.

a fascist dictatorship or a communist dictatorship on the Spanish people.

#### Beatty on Railway Problem

Whatever may be the ultimate solution of Canada's railway problem, a great deal of interest has been aroused by the suggestion of unification advocated by the president of the C.P.R., Sir Edward Beatty, in the Senate committee of inquiry. He said before the committee that the amalgamation of the two railways, without the loss of ownership of either railway, would result in a saving of 75 million dollars a year. The elimination of about 5,000 miles of duplicate trackage was not the main item of economy, in fact represented about ten per cent of the estimated saving. Detailing the economies Sir Edward said “traffic solicitation and advertising” could be reduced under the plan by 6 million dollars, “transportation and miscellaneous operations” by 25 million, “maintenance of ways and structures” through trackage abandonment and elimination of duplicate stations, yards, etc., 15 million, and “maintenance of equipment” by another 15 million dollars. No workers would be dismissed without “adequate compensation.” The whole plan would take from five to seven years to come into effect so there would be no dislocation of labor, said Sir Edward. (S. W. Fairweather, economist of the C.N.R., had previously stated that “even if we follow the C.P.R. suggestion and abandon 5,000 miles, the savings would be only \$5,000,000;” and Senator Graham declared that all such schemes “were designed ‘to save money for men who already had money, but little heed is given to the poor man.’”

The C.P.R. would receive no guarantee of return on share capital or

### Ottawa View on Dominion Election Possibilities

Information to the effect that some Liberal party circles in the West have been advised that in the event of the defeat of the Patterson Government in the Saskatchewan general election of June 8th, a Dominion general election may be expected before harvest, has been received from a usually authentic source.

Inquiries made by *The Western Farm Leader*, on the basis of this information, elicited the following statement

“Overwhelming evidence is against pre-harvest election, whether Social Crediters win Saskatchewan or not. There has been some intermittent talk of election this fall, depending upon the result in Saskatchewan, but presently quiescence is in evidence upon this subject. Of course, prophecies about elections are notoriously faulty, but even if the Liberals should have the benefit of disorganization among Conservatives this summer and fall, and prospects of a good harvest continue, the Liberals would want also the treaty with the United States and the report of the Rowell Commission, which might offer a call to national unity as suggested by the words of Mr. Lapointe at the Liberal Women's Convention here recently, as planks in the Liberal platform.”

EDMONTON, June 1st.—The act imposing a 2 per cent securities tax being one of the six Provincial Acts under review at Ottawa, a number of mortgage companies are believed not to have paid the tax. After today, the Act provides a penalty of \$10 a day for non-payment.

#### SINK BRITISH SHIPS

The British freighter *Penthames* was sunk by Fascist bombs in Valencia harbor on Tuesday, the third in eight days. General Franco would be asked to take disciplinary measures against crews of the attacking aeroplanes, said the under-secretary for foreign affairs in the British House of Commons, referring to the *Thorpehall*, sunk last week.

#### BRITISH CO-OPS. MEET

Nearly 2,000 delegates, representing 8,000,000 members of British co-operative societies, meet in Scarborough, England, next week for the seventieth Co-operative Congress.

#### FOREST FIRES INCREASE

EDMONTON, June 1st.—Forest fires in the Whitecourt district, and in other areas northwest of Edmonton, are taking on serious proportions, with a strong wind and dry weather.

other capital issues. Net earnings would be apportioned to the two systems operated under the plan according to past experience, suggests Sir Edward Beatty, the additional earnings to be shared on an equitable basis. The two railway companies, through the economies, would be able to improve and modernize their services. The national revenue, now burdened annually by a large C.N.R. deficit, would

(Continued on page 12)

### PRICE PROSPECTS SEEN IN LIGHT OF SITUATION TODAY

United States Government Will  
Not Sacrifice Farmers on Altar  
of World Markets

#### CANADA'S POSITION

Wheat Growers of Canadian West  
Look to Wheat Board for  
Assistance

The October future on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange indicates prospects of a wheat price of around 75c a bushel for the coming harvest. When it is remembered that such a price is based on a 40 per cent depreciated Canadian dollar and that if the 1932 dollar was used the price would be around 45c, it will be recognized that the figure looks very low. The low price of the depression was 38-1/2c, which was registered in the fall of 1932, but the average price for the crop year 1932-33 was 54.3c. The 38-1/2c figure was the lowest price touched in three hundred years.

#### Discouraging Price Prospect

Of course, in these times of money manipulation it is difficult to compare true values. However, the present idea of what wheat prices will be this coming autumn must be most discouraging to the wheat farmers of Western Canada. Even in the face of the prospective huge production in North America the wheat price decline seems to have been overdone and the product is once again on the world's bargain counters.

The big United States winter wheat crop is proving a veritable bug-bear to the market. That is because it is believed that country will be forcing its wheat into world trade on a large scale once again. One of the prominent United States crop reporters has just come out with a forecast of a winter wheat yield of over 800 million bushels, or an increase of close to 50 million bushels over the government estimate on May 1st. It is such news as this that is sending cold chills down the backs of the “bullish” speculators.

Closeness to the picture of the North American situation is tending to create a little astigmatism as far as the whole world wheat situation is concerned. Present prospects indicate an increased world production of possibly 275 million bushels. In the ordinary course of events that extra production should not be burdensome. But the present-day world is in a most extraordinary state of disorder and it is a rather futile task to try to calculate what will happen next.

The United States governmental policy obviously indicates that the wheat farmers of that country will not be sacrificed on the altar of world markets. Wheat production in the United States is not nearly of the same importance to agriculture there as it is in Canada. In the U.S.A. wheat comprises only from 8 per cent to 10 per cent of the total agricultural wealth produced. At the same time the United States Government is planning on throwing hundreds of

(Continued on page 12)



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### Empire Conference on Farm Co-operation to Be Held in Glasgow

Organized by British and Irish  
Bodies, Will Hear Speakers  
From Other Parts of  
Empire

The Imperial Conference on Agricultural Co-operation, to be held July 18th, 19th, and 20th, in Glasgow, in conjunction with the Scottish Empire Exhibition, is being organized by Scottish, Welsh and Ulster co-operative societies and the co-operation committee of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales. Addresses and discussions on the program bear such titles as "Co-operative Supply of Agricultural Requirements," "Commodity Marketing," "Co-operation and the State," and "Producers and Consumers."

Speakers include officials of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, and of the agricultural organizations sponsoring the conference, and authorities from various parts of the Empire and outside it. One of them, Dr. C. R. Fay, is well known in Alberta, having given a series of addresses at a U.F.A. Annual Convention some years ago.

Visits to the creameries of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board and the West of Scotland Agricultural College, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale and the Scottish Wool Growers are included in the program.

Late estimates place Argentina's current wheat crop at 184,819,000 bushels, a decrease of over 64,000,000 from last year.

# Alberta's Great Experiment in Community Co-operation

By

CHARLES S. BURCHILL, M.A.

## HISTORY OF THE EASTERN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

**Pressing Problem of Drought Area Is Being Solved in One  
of the Most Colossal Laboratories for Economic and  
Social Experiment on the North American Continent.**

The Eastern Irrigation District is one of the most colossal experiments in community co-operation on the continent. Embracing an area of one and one-half million acres lying from Bassano to Tilley between the Bow and the Red Deer Rivers, and including a dozen prosperous villages within its borders, the District is impressive enough merely on account of its size. Out of its sub-soil come natural gas, and coal, and dinosaur bones; and at least two oil wells are at present being drilled on its borders. Its surface soil, vitalized by irrigation, yields prodigiously an amazing variety of agricultural and horticultural products.

Without irrigation the land is bare and desolate. Sage-brush and cactus emphasize the arid nature of the climate; "blow-outs" and "burn-outs" in the virgin sod indicate the thinness of the top-soil and the violence of the hot winds that sweep the prairie.

Yet here is located one of the most prosperous areas of the Province; here is being undertaken a most fascinating experiment in local self-help and self-government. Here is the laboratory which is solving the most pressing problems of the drought area.

This series of articles is an attempt to survey some of the outstanding features of the district and to interpret a few of its lessons.

In this issue the history of the District up to its transfer from private to community ownership is given in outline. Succeeding issues will deal with particular phases of production and operation. The topic of the next article will be "Debt Annihilation in the E. I. D."

### PART I.

#### The Project Under the C.P.R.

THE story of the Eastern Irrigation District is the story of water. Without water this section, like the areas to the north and east, would be a land of deserted farms, depopulated villages, and fantastic mortgage claims.

Our story, then, properly begins about thirty-five years ago, when south-eastern Alberta was largely open range. It takes fifty acres of short grass land to carry one head of cattle. One and one half million acres will support at the most only a herd of 30,000 head. Such a herd will provide little traffic for a railway system, either of out-bound or in-bound freights.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, running through several hun-

dred miles of short-grass land north west of Medicine Hat, was proving a headache to the Company's accountants. Every mile of that track had cost close to \$40,000. Every mile should return between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a year in revenue if the system was to pay its way. Clearly, the cattle-ranges could not produce enough to support the railway. More traffic must be created. There must be greater production and more people in the short-grass country.

#### Hopeless Gamble on Wet Years

But the country was hot and dry. Evaporation from a free water surface during the five warm months of the year ran as high as 24 inches, yet rarely did the total rainfall for the year equal 12 inches. With that precipitation record, farming could never

be anything more than a hopeless gambling on wet years. Men might settle there, and waste their lives trying to farm—thousands actually tried it—but they were bound to fail.

Even as the first homesteads were being taken up, the C.P.R. engineers began to run surveys for an irrigation system. They located the contours and the irrigable sections; they flung a dam across the Bow River at Bassano, dredged out thousands of miles of canals, led the water across valleys in "siphons," snakes of wood or concrete, or straddled the low spots with aqueducts of steel and concrete. They spent millions of dollars and made an excellent and permanent job of the works. The water was ready for the land.

#### Nature's System of Conservation

The land was not quite ready for the water. Nature, left to herself, had worked out an excellent system of water conservation. In hot weather the grass wilted down, covering the sod with a thick mat that checked evaporation; pot-holes filled with water in the spring thaws and as their frozen bottoms thawed out during the summer, the stored water percolated through the soil, maintaining a fairly high water table.

The farmers, coming in before and during the war, by drawing on this reserve of water supplemented by the annual rainfall, could get fairly good crops on dry land during the first years of settlement. Irrigation was costly, land had to be carefully levelled, ditches accurately graded, and, even after this was done, there remained a great deal of sheer brute labor. Men who had been used to handling tractors or big outfits of horses hated mucking through soggy fields with shovels to guide water during irrigation periods.

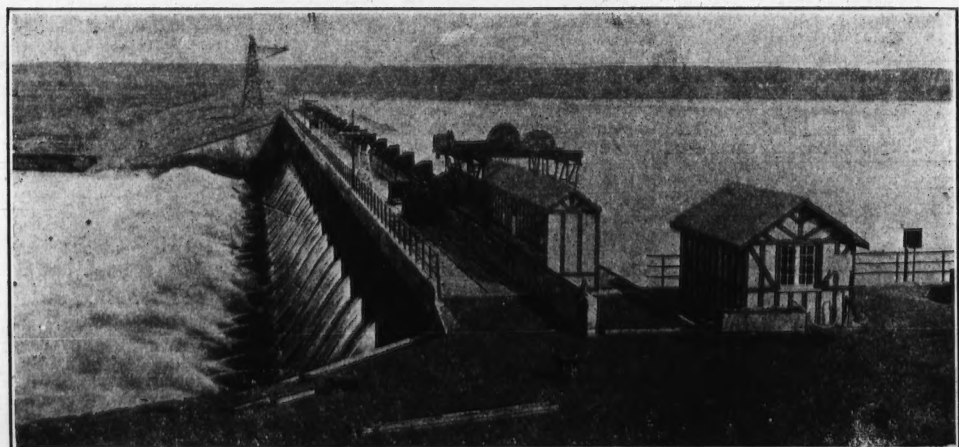
It so happened that the years immediately following the completion of the system—1915 and 1916—were wet years. There was from 8.5 to 10.5 inches of rainfall during the growing season, heavy crops were produced on dry fields, and consequently there was little demand for irrigated land.

The railway company filled its reservoirs, corrected defects in the system, and waited.

#### Dry Years Force Irrigation

1917 was a dry year. Only 3.5 inches of rain fell during the growing

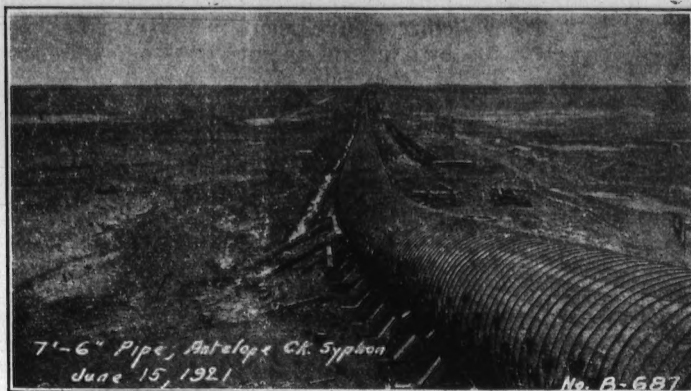
### THE BIG DAM AT BASSANO



The dam at Bassano (above), constructed 1911 to 1914 at a cost of \$1,696,128, costs annually for upkeep \$9,300. The total length of the structure is over 7,000 feet. The

dam proper is 37.63 feet in height and 720 feet long. Water control is effected by 24 steel gates, diverting a head of water 11 feet deep into the main canal.

## Antelope Creek Syphon and Spillway



Originally built in 1912-13 at a cost of \$117,000, and replaced in 1921 for \$93,140, the Antelope Creek syphon and spillway shown above carries the water of the East Branch canal across a natural depression at the head of the Antelope Creek. The length of the syphon is 1,740 feet; it discharges 1,200 second feet of water. Originally the structure consisted of five concrete pipes each with an inside diameter of five feet. Due to the action of alkali the concrete deteriorated and had to be replaced with wood stave pipe varying from 4 to 7.5 feet in diameter.

season. 1918 was worse. Wheat on dry land in the district averaged 2.02 bushels to the acre and coarse grains were a total failure. Irrigated land in the same years yielded heavy crops, and wheat was selling at \$2.21 a bushel. Farmers began to flock to the sure-crop country. In 1916 there were only 93 farms served by the irrigation system and the total irrigable area occupied was only 23,000 acres. By 1921 there were 1,140 farms in the district and over 190,000 acres were being farmed in irrigable units.

Prices ranged from \$35.00 an acre up. Most of the settlers made only a small cash payment and agreed to pay off the balance, with interest, in annual installments. They also agreed to pay an annual water rate of \$1.25 an acre. And they began the costly process of levelling and ditching their land.

### Then the Post-war Slump

Then the post-war slump struck the farming industry. Prices of grain and livestock sagged to pre-war levels. The settlers were committed to a way of farming that involved heavy cash expenses and they were burdened with an enormous load of debt. To farm the land properly involved an outlay that few could afford. The attempt to farm the land on the cheap resulted in scalded crops, burnt out patches and spreading alkali. Family after family threw up the task as hopeless, abandoned their investment and moved away.

The Company made eager efforts to hold its settlers. Costly demonstration farms were established and proved conclusively that irrigation farming was a paying proposition—provided the farm was backed by abundant capital and expertly operated with an ample labor force.

Still the settlers persisted in moving out.

New settlers came, attracted by strenuous advertising, but the number coming in was less than the number pulling out. The Company offered generous concessions. Arrears of interest and water rates were cancelled. Farms were re-surveyed and the irrigable area—the part of the farm on which water charges had to be paid—was reduced on several hundred farms. The exodus continued. By 1927 a quarter of the population had gone. More than four hundred empty houses were scattered through the district as evidence of the general discouragement.

The Company fought gallantly to preserve the project. They obtained new farmers from various immigration agencies, loaned them each \$1,000.00 to buy stock and equipment, put them on the land with no cash payment and amortized the loan and the purchase price over a long period at low interest rates.

### Could not Pay Out of Production

It was all to no avail. Farmers could not pay the prices required for their land out of production. With little hope of ever getting clear of debt they had little incentive to work and still less to pay. During the period from 1929 to 1934 the total payments maturing amounted to \$2,043,353.31 and the total collections to only \$847,696.33. Nearly \$100,000 of this revenue came from dry land grazing leases and really had nothing to do with the irrigation project. The annual expenditure during these years averaged \$3.98 per acre over and above all revenues received. Neglecting any costs for interest or depreciation, the Company was paying out about \$400,000 per year more than it was taking in. Apart from its increase in traffic revenues, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's adventure had been decidedly unprofitable and held little prospect for future profit.

For the farmers, the case was even worse. The 780 land contracts still in existence in 1934 had an average age of fourteen years and represented an original cost of \$4,423,800. But the present debts on these same contracts now totalled \$5,164,240. Fewer than one-fifth of the farmers owed less than they had originally agreed to pay. The average man had wasted fourteen years of labor.

For both the railway company and the farmers the situation seemed hopeless.

But not to a few men of vision and courage.

Not to men like Carl Anderson. The story of his amazing idea, that seemed so preposterous at first to both the Company and the farmers, must be left to another issue. It is a story of sheer wizardry, of a magic that transformed a monstrous white elephant into a water fowl that is still laying golden eggs.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, president of the U.S. Co-operative League, will speak at the annual meeting of the Midland Co-operative Wholesale, to be held at Minneapolis on June 14th, with a banquet the preceding evening. Delegates from 200 member-co-ops. are expected to attend.

Officials of the Ford Company, in Mexico City, have declared that they would close the plant rather than agree to demands of striking workers for a union shop. The average wage now paid is \$1.84 a day, with a minimum of \$1.38.

Jamestown, N.Y., are planning to distribute milk as a municipal undertaking, and have applied for \$200,000 P.W.A. funds to build a plant. They state that they can give lower prices to city consumers while paying more to the milk producers.

## Prominent Speakers at Acadia Convention

Annual Gathering to Be Held in Hanna, on July 9th

John Vallance, of the Prairie-Farm Rehabilitation Act, President Robert Gardiner of the U.F.A., and Junior President Miss Margaret Archibald are scheduled to speak at the annual convention of the Acadia Federal U.F.A. Constituency Association, at the Memorial Hall, Hanna, on Saturday, July 9th, commencing at 11 a.m.

## Anglo-Italian Treaty Is Criticized in Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, June 1st. — Much criticism of the Anglo-Italian agreement is being heard in the Egyptian Parliament in spite of assurances from the Premier, Mahmoud Pasha, that Egypt's interests are fully safeguarded.

It is being contended that Britain had no right to agree to an exchange of military information with Italy respecting Egyptian territory or frontiers, particularly as affecting the Sudan. According to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, Britain shared the Sudan's administration, but without sovereign powers. The critics therefore declare that by agreeing to a Sudan-Ethiopian frontier, Britain has not respected the treaty.

## "Profit Epoch Dying," Dr. Warbasse Tells U.S. Central Co-op. Congress

(Co-operative League News Service)

DETROIT, June 1st. — Declaring that "this profit-making epoch is coming to a close" and that "the plan of business which neglects the consumer has spelled its own disintegration," Dr. James P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., urged delegates to the annual congress of the Central States Co-operative League, meeting here, to add to their extensive activities new enterprises such as co-operative housing, medicine and burial service.

The League, now 13 years old, is the educational organization serving 66 urban consumer co-operatives in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Lower Michigan, with more than 12,000 individual members.

The Co-operative Wholesale, Chicago, which serves co-operatives affiliated with the Co-op League, held its annual meeting here recently. A. W. Warinner, manager, reported that the wholesale, which was organized 2 years ago with \$900 capital and 18 members, handled \$95,000 worth of goods last year.

### ELECTED PRESIDENT

Rev. R. W. Dalgleish of Claresholm has been elected president of the Alberta conference of the United Church, succeeding Rev. Dr. H. D. Leitch of Wetaskiwin.

# NO SECRECY HERE

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# THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

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CALGARY, JUNE 3rd, 1938.

No. 11

## MR. BURCHILL'S ARTICLES

In this issue we publish the first of a series of articles on the history and development of the Eastern Irrigation District. The series will be a fairly extensive one. It will be continued throughout the summer and early fall months.

We believe that these articles will prove of great interest to all our readers. They will show what has been done in one important section of the Province where average rainfall is inadequate, to overcome this natural handicap and to bring about a vast improvement in the economic condition of the farm people. In so far as this has been done, it has brought great economic benefits to the whole community.

The author, Charles S. Burchill, M.A., gained his first experience of the problems of the dry areas on a farm in Saskatchewan, where he was born. He is a graduate of two Canadian universities, where he specialized in economics—and as a teacher he has converted this supposedly "dry" subject into one of fascinating interest for many Western Canadian students.

Mr. Burchill has written and spoken in public upon economic subjects for more than a decade. His wide and extensive knowledge of these subjects and his practical outlook are recognized by all who have had the privilege of hearing his analysis, for example, of Canada's transportation problem. He has made a very thorough study of the problems of rehabilitation of the dry areas. He is at present living in Brooks.

\* \* \*

In our next issue, Mr. Burchill will describe the transfer of the Irrigation District to the water users. He will later deal with the experience of the two years or so which have passed since the transfer took place; with irrigation farming in general—its difficulties and its advantages; with the growth of subsidiary industries such as honey, fruit, seed plant, which has been made possible in the Eastern Irrigation District; and with the lesson of the E.I.D. as it may be applied in other areas.

That is a very general and tentative outline. Other aspects of the problem of rehabilitation of dry areas in North America may also be dealt with and

the bearing of the agricultural problem upon the whole economic and industrial structure of the continent.

\* \* \*

## THE YOUTH CONGRESS

In courage and in vision, the Canadian Youth Congress which recently met in Toronto set an example which adult Canada would do well to follow.

Perhaps it is too much to hope that Canadian statesmen who have spent a lifetime sacrificing principle to expediency; and pursuing short-sighted and opportunist policies, as so many of our dominant personalities in political life have done, can be galvanized into bold and progressive courses or realize the perils of drift. Perhaps any statesman who might venture to do so would meet with the disapprobation of an electorate not yet shaken entirely from its habitual complacency by the warnings of a pending holocaust which come from Europe and Asia.

When more than 500 delegates, representing no fewer than 489 youth organizations, from many political and religious groupings with a total membership of many hundreds of thousands of young Canadians, can meet and agree upon such policies as were agreed upon at Toronto, we may take heart for the future.

The time is short. Europe is rattling into barbarism, and there are few signs that we in America have learned the lessons which the predicament of Europe can teach. But the quality of the recent Youth Congress gives some grounds for hope.

\* \* \*

## 'HAS GOVERNMENT COLLAPSED?'

Under the above heading the *Vancouver Sun* in a recent issue discussed the situation created in Vancouver by the failure of Governments to deal with the economic problem now facing Canada. The situation which has come to a head in Vancouver is the reflection of more than a localized problem; it is a reflection of conditions common to many Provinces, and affecting both agriculture and industry.

The *Vancouver Sun* has not been unfriendly to either Dominion or Provincial Governments. The forceful terms used below in its discussion of the troubles in Vancouver are therefore all the more striking:

"Since last Friday certain public and semi-public buildings in Vancouver have been invaded and occupied by a host of unemployed men who have drifted into Vancouver from many Canadian points. . . .

"The point is that issue has been joined, openly and even bitterly, between these drifting unemployed and the Government of Canada which refuses to do anything for them.

"One of them must be right and the other must be wrong.

"If Ottawa is right in its stand and these men are rebels, then Ottawa should have cleared them out of the Post Office and the Art Gallery, etc.

"Ottawa has not done this. Ottawa has done nothing at all. . . .

"The writer of this article has been a Canadian for five generations. Like thousands of others, he has behind him a century and a half of pioneering and hardship and adventure and a tradition of sacrifice and work devoted to the proposition of a brave new country arising out of a wilderness of fabulous new wealth and molded according to the ideals of freedom and democracy and active progress.

"And what is the fruition of these five generations of Canadianhood, the flowering of this century and a half of pioneering effort?

"Nothing, but a feeling of shame and frustration at the total incapacity, the criminal neglect and the disgraceful indifference of Canadian leaders to the condition that has been permitted to develop here. . . .

"Both the cause and the continuation of the invasion of unemployed in the Post Office and Art Gallery of Vancouver signify more than a condition of economic unrest, more than a state of social ill-health.

"They signify the utter collapse and unfitness of government in Canada to cope with the problems and opportunities of the day.

"They signify that a social structure built on the blood and tears of pioneers and shaped according to the ideals of a hopeful and idealistic people has caved in under the weight of lethargy, inaction, indifference and ineptitude.

"Government in this country has apparently ceased to exist."

\* \* \*

## INTEND TO STAY

No newspaper in the English-speaking world has a higher reputation for reliability or accurate knowledge of foreign affairs than the *Manchester Guardian*, whose diplomatic correspondent states the government of Hitler "believe that if they have control of Catalonia they will powerfully reinforce the Berlin-Rome Axis, which will, so to speak, have a Mediterranean extension. With Catalonia as a base the Germans and Italians will also be able to menace the French Mediterranean communications, and to impinge on the Balearic Islands."

"The work that is being done by Germany and Italy, above all by Germany, leaves no doubt that both powers mean to establish themselves permanently in Spain. It is not work for the duration of the war. The victory of General Franco is only its initial purpose; its ultimate purpose is to place all Spain under German and Italian control."



## Letters to the Editor

Letters published in this section do not in any case necessarily express the opinions of the editor. As occasion permits we wish to provide our readers with opportunity for expression of their views. When questions raised are of a controversial nature we hope to see both sides effectively represented. In general, letters which are short and to the point will be likely to secure more prompt publication than lengthier letters.

### MONETARY REFORM

Evansburg, Alta.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:  
Mr. Macklin's letter in your issue of May 6th is interesting but rather indefinite and overrates the importance of Monetary Reform, so in a friendly way as one Socialist to another I want to make a few comments.

To begin with I think the U.F.A. President is right in saying that the Provincial Government has full control over its own credit, since that is based on its ability to collect a portion of the wealth of the citizens by taxation. Mr. Aberhart is trying to increase that basis at the expense of the farmers, but that by the way, and please note it is not claimed that the Province has the power to monetize its credit; that is hardly permissible under capitalism.

Then we have, "Is Monetary Reform the fringe or the heart of the debt problem in Canada East or West?" That is not clear to me; but I would say that debt is not a problem in itself capable of solution; it is an effect or disorder like unemployment, war, poverty, crime, Prophetic Bible Institute Broadcasts, etc., caused by the continued use of the outworn profit system.

### Profit System Governing Factor

"If the money kings gained possession of the means of production and distribution in Canada by their control of credit or the medium of exchange, cannot a Socialist Government regain ownership in the same way?"

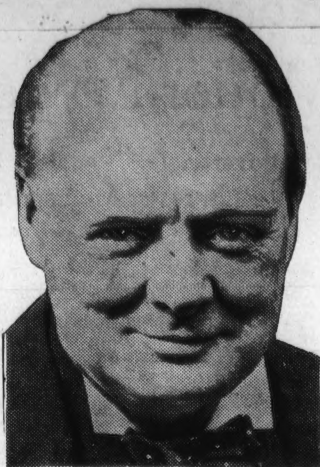
That is too much of a mix up for me to answer by yes or no, but surely it must be evident that private ownership and control of profit of the means of production must govern the method of distribution and exchange, since credit in a general way is just the permission to the people to use the surplus value they themselves have produced but which is owned by the capitalists who require a mortgage on future production before giving said permit; and as Fred Henderson puts it, we are supposed to have eaten next year's crop before it is harvested.

Those who argue that Finance Capital came first or is more important than Industrial Capital can say that all or most of the fifty Big Shots who own the most of Canada are Bank Directors, but also you will find that first of all they were directors of large industrial corporations and Albertans should know something of the development of our own Big Shot of ranch and packing fame, director of the Bank of Montreal and six corporations with combined assets of \$1,502,226,071. Then notice that as industry became monopolized, the banks had to conform so the numerous small banks were merged or eliminated until now we have only nine chartered banks.

### Those Peace River Settlers

Those early Peace River settlers needed capital goods like the rest of us to develop the country and increase production, so they furnished a field for investment and exploitation for the Industrial East. The Dominion Government as the political servants of capitalism had raised a tariff wall to help their masters to increase profits by excessive prices. The individual farmers helpless against monopoly capital and its financial organizations had to mortgage their all for needed supplies; but after all what security have they in ownership of land in the railways, elevators.

## Henlein Looked Him Up



When Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Nazis, visited London recently, almost the first with whom he sought an interview was Winston Churchill (above), chief Tory critic of the Chamberlain Government. What was said at the conference has not been disclosed, but it is believed Churchill warned the Nazi leader that British and French public opinion would not tolerate a breach of the peace of Central Europe. Churchill believes that the only hope of peace lies in resolute action by the powerful democratic states.

grain exchange, packing plants, creameries, merchandizing companies, etc., are all owned by the capitalists, so that the farmer must take what he can get for his produce and pay what is demanded for his supplies.

Now, like Robert Gardiner, I must come to the conclusion that Monetary Reform only touches the fringe of the problem. Examine all our economic ills and you find they have their cause in the private ownership and control for profit of the means of production; and so the books must show ever increasing profits for the few owners and constantly increasing losses or debts for the many. So Farmers, why not go Socialist? Join the C.C.F. Socialism is the only alternative to Capitalism.

Yours truly,  
J. W. LEE.

SOLD OUT

Millet, Alta.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

I was not surprised, but disgusted, when I read the article in your paper of March 4th by Claud Cockburn, formerly of the *London Times*, with reference to the Cliveden Set.

The intrigue set out in that article is nothing more nor less than a repetition of the same acts by similar "Sets" throughout the whole course of the world's history. We have fondly believed that we have a Democracy just because we have a VOTE. No, not till we can and will endeavor to think for ourselves will we have a Democracy.

### Time Past Due

The time is past due when we should have a People's Club in every town in every country, that will study Democracy and all facts pertaining to Human Relations; in an effort to ensure that the masses will not misunderstand one another, and prevent government by those whose policy, economic and financial, makes war inevitable.

Then who are the RED element? None but the privileged few who in fact do not love one country any more than the other. Their love lies in their class privileges and not in love of home in the sense known to the democrat.

Lord Simcoe, wrote to the Duke of Portland from Kingston, Ont., Dec. 21st, 1794, and he proposed incorporation of the cities of Kingston and Niagara and providing for an elected council, "But," said he, "succession (Continued on page 6)

# Who Owns the Assets of Life Insurance Companies?

**Answer.** — These assets are jointly owned by more than 3,500,000 policyholders — men and women who constitute one-third of Canada's population.

**Question.** — What is the average share of each policyholder in these assets?

**Answer.** — About \$571. This shows that Life Insurance assets are made up of the savings of millions of thrifty men and women.

**Q.** — What is the nature of Life Insurance funds?

**A.** — They are trust funds held by the Life Insurance companies to pay policy claims as they fall due.

**Q.** — How are these funds invested?

**A.** — In loans to governments and municipalities — for building homes and schools — for improving farms — for constructing good roads and transportation systems — for developing industries and public utilities.

**Q.** — To what extent does Alberta share in such investments?

**A.** — More than Ninety Million Dollars of Life Insurance funds are invested in this Province.

*This is the second of a series of messages, sponsored by Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada. The third, to appear in two weeks' time, will discuss Life Insurance investments in Alberta.*

## Life Insurance



Guardian of

Canadian Farms



# DO YOU KNOW?

You will be offered

on the dates between June 28th and  
July 13th, inclusive,

## AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

through the medium of the Alberta School of Community Life, to improve your knowledge. The curriculum embraces such subjects as International Affairs and Current History; Social Psychology; Appreciation of Modern Literature; Dramatics and Public Speaking, and Modern Home Making—all under the tutelage of recognized experts. If you are over 17 years of age and under 90, you are welcome.

Write Department of Extension, University  
of Alberta, or School of Agriculture, Olds,  
for further particulars.

This space contributed by  
**United Grain Growers Limited**

### Advertising Drive to Increase Sale of Food Products in the U.K.

#### Increased British Use of Canada's Products Object of Advertising Drive

LONDON, JUNE 1st.—A highly concentrated advertising drive in the Greater London area, to be carried on over a period of nine months, by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, will have as its object the increased sale of Canadian food products. This follows up an advertising campaign in this country entitled the "Canada Calling" series, and is somewhat similar to that carried on by the Canadian Wheat Pools.

#### Co-operation by Importers

A canvass carried on under the supervision of Canada's High Commissioner here shows, according to reports, that co-operation in the campaign to increase sales of Canadian foodstuffs in this country has been assured by importers, branches of Canadian companies, brokers and wholesalers. Most encouraging is the reception of the campaign by the most important group involved in selling foods, the retailers themselves. Hundreds of retailers approached to date have given assurances of goodwill and co-operation.

British dealers have informed the canvassers that they are anxious to sell Canadian goods where the quality

Since 1933 the value of the annual output of farm implement factories in Canada has nearly trebled. According to a recent report of the Federal statistical department, the production in 1936 was \$15,957,000. However, at the peak in 1920 (a year of very high prices) the value was \$50,301,000.

Over-capitalization of American railroads is graphically shown in a list of 69 Class 1 railroads, listing stocks and bonds outstanding in one column and in another the estimated cost of reproduction. In every case the amount of bonds outstanding was larger than the cost of replacing the physical assets, in some cases over twice as large.

#### A DIPLOMAT

Mr. J. H. Choate, one-time United States ambassador in England, was the author of a famous compliment to wives. "And if you could be somebody else, Mr. Choate," he was asked, "who would it be?" "Mrs. Choate's second husband," replied the gentleman.

is uniform and the supply continuous; lack of continuity of supply having discouraged the trade from pushing Canadian merchandise enthusiastically in the past, according to reports.

The newspaper advertising, stressing the uses and values of Canadian foods will be supplemented by one of the heaviest outdoor advertising campaigns ever undertaken in the United Kingdom.

# Roots of Social Progress in Modern Sweden

Not Poverty, but People's Knowledge of their Own Social  
Interests, Mainspring of Co-operative Action

*Editorial note:* From June 28th to July 13th inclusive the Alberta School of Community Life will be held at the Olds School of Agriculture. Its purpose is to assist in laying the foundations for studies which will enable Alberta people—particularly rural people—to do for themselves the sort of things which the people of Scandinavia have done and are doing for themselves.

Alberta differs widely from Scandinavia, and the plan of the Alberta school is one adapted to our own conditions. We urge all Alberta farm people who are in a position to do so to attend this course at Olds. If you have not already enrolled for the course, write today for full particulars to Donald Cameron, M.Sc., Acting Director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

When we look for models of social achievement, we are apt to turn to Scandinavia, states a writer in a leading organ of the co-operative movement in the United States. What is true of the United States is also true of Canada, and we agree with the further suggestion that all of the discussions about the progress of the Scandinavian people would have greater point if they stress more heavily the educational preparation which made their achievement possible.

On his recent visit to North America, says the U.S. Co-operative periodical, Anders Hedberg, for many years a leader in the organization of the great Swedish "Kooperativa Forbundet," was asked in a radio discussion, whether the pinch of poverty was the prime motive for substantial co-operative development. His reply was that he did not think so because in Europe there were several countries in which poverty was much more acute than in modern Sweden but where co-operation was not extensive. "Co-operative development," he said, "is a measure of the level of economic education of the masses of the people."

#### Poverty not Prime Motive

And so it is in Sweden. The half million and more families which, through their co-operative purchasing, control the price level of Sweden, are not motivated primarily by poverty.

They protect their consumer interests through co-operatives because they know what their interests are and how better to serve them. This same knowledge leads them into labor unions and farm marketing co-operatives to conserve their producer interests, and it directs their political support to governments which employ, in the interests of all of the people, that power best wielded by governments.

In achieving this high level of popular education, the organizations which have been promoting constructive social action in these fields have all been active as educative forces. Conspicuous among them is the work of the central co-operative organization which, in addition to being Sweden's principal publisher of economic literature, is also conducting a correspondence school, a resident college and a department for stimulating and guiding what they call study-

circles. It is our intention to consider briefly the nature and extent of these undertakings.

It is significant to note that the educational functions of Kooperativa Forbundet, the Co-operative Union and Wholesale, are much broader in scope than would normally be regarded as needed for co-operative enterprises alone. For instance, the publishing department issues not only co-operative literature, but general economic literature with contributions from Sweden's leading economists. They publish a weekly magazine, "Vi" (We) in which relatively small space goes to co-operative subjects. And so with the correspondence courses.

Established in 1918 as the first nationally organized co-operative educational program, the correspondence school now devotes only a share of its energy to co-operative training. Courses in public speaking, Swedish language, government and many others occupy an important place in the program of the school. All of the correspondence courses are available to any who apply.

#### Over 150,000 Students

Since its inception it has enrolled well over 150,000 students at an increasing rate. In the year 1936-1937, over 30,000 persons were enrolled, exclusive of those participating in the study circles to be mentioned later. With the enrollments on the increase and running at 20,000 new students per year at the present time, it can readily be seen that in the period of a generation these courses will reach a very substantial proportion of the Swedish people. The courses cover the range of subjects covered in the secondary schools and are highly regarded by the educational leaders of the country.

In the co-operative field the correspondence courses have two functions: (1) the supplying of courses in economic principles, including co-operative principles, as a part of the general economic training from which the co-operatives naturally derive benefits in the form of popular economic enlightenment and accessions to their membership and (2) the technical vocational training of employees and store managers.

In the latter function they relate to the work of the co-operative college in an interesting way.

#### Three Kinds of Schools

In discussing their educational program, the Swedish co-operatives speak of three kinds of schools: (1) The Correspondence Schools—learning from books; (2) The Study Circles—learning from books and discussion and (3) Experience.

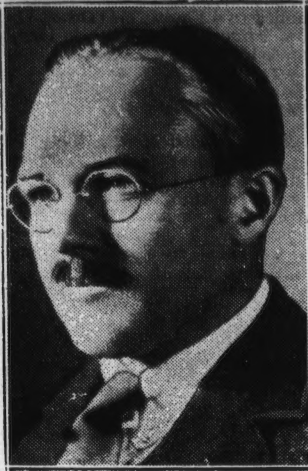
The Co-operative College falls in group (3), the school of experience, because they regard it as a sort of selected or directed experience rather than a book learning institution.

The emphasis is on practical problems and their solution. Lectures are avoided as are written essays and other standard methods of formal schools. Study is largely by group discussion and group projects. During this training the employees draw their regular salaries and their attitudes and relationship are more like those of people at work rather than students at school.

#### Co-operative Study-Circles

Unique as are the correspondence school and the co-operative college as instruments of co-operative education, perhaps the most far-reaching element of the co-operative education program is the study-circle. The possibilities of such study as an



**Urges Medical "Opposition"**

For the first time in history a medical man of important standing opposed the American Medical Association, when Professor James H. Means of Harvard Medical School spoke in New York recently. In his address to the American College of Physicians, as retiring president, he urged formation of an "opposition party" to the most powerful medical body in the United States. The Medical Association is opposed to co-operative or state medicine and Prof. Means is one of the progressives.

educational process for the masses of the people, give promise of continuing the present trend in Sweden to a higher level of economic literacy among the people at large.

The study-circle, however, is not the invention of the Co-operatives. It has a long history in Swedish popular education and a well-developed educational theory which the co-operatives have taken over rather recently and adopted to their needs.

The Swedish study-circle movement has become a subject of world consideration as an indispensable method of adult education of all sorts. In Sweden study-circles are now a part of the basic program of education in politics, labor, religious, co-operation and other mass movements.

**Education, not Propaganda**

Strange as it may seem, the study-circle movement in Sweden is, in its essentials, a movement for education and not for propaganda. Oscar Olsson, its originator, has preached for many years that "the development of society does not suffer by different opinions about society among citizens, if society only sees to it that citizens are educated conservatives and educated socialists." So the study-circle movement has induced a progressive government to give money to any genuine educational organization, regardless of the complexion of its economic or social philosophy.

As an outgrowth of this policy, there are in Sweden many workers' educational associations in which social democrats, syndicalists, communists and co-operators have formed a common educational front. Local government bodies support these programs, insisting only that lecturers be competent authorities and teach principles rather than propaganda.

Specifically within the Co-operative Movement, study-circles are encouraged by Kooperativa Forbundet which maintains a staff for this purpose, supplies literature and study outlines, reviews and comments on answers to questions worked out by the study-circles and publishes a magazine for the study-circle groups. In practice, these small groups generally meet without a teacher, although one among them is usually selected by the group as the leader. They purchase study-guides and literature for the course the group undertakes to study for from 25 to 50 cents.

Usually one or more complete books, supplemented by pamphlets,

are used as the basis of the course. Each chapter of the study guide which serves as the basis for one meeting of the group is concluded by three so-called "capital questions" which are answered by the group. These are sent to Kooperativa Forbundet, studied and returned with comments. When the Fall program of study started in September, 1937, there were 10,070 study circles with 62,200 individual students.

In an interview, Dr. Olsson credited the study-circle department of the Co-operative Movement in Sweden with having perfected his original idea. He summed up his early thinking by saying that he conceived that a small group of adults who would voluntarily meet regularly, who would democratically select a discussion leader from among their own group, and who would read and discuss a great book together would eventually get at the heart of the book.

**Discussion Group Guides**

He now feels, he said, that he had too much faith in the ability of such groups to do alone all he conceived. The co-operative movement, he stated, had added two valuable additional methods, first, the supplying of a discussion group guide to help open up the thinking of the author of the book and, second, the provision for group replies to major questions, which are reviewed and commented upon by the central staff.

This, briefly, recounts the study-circle program of the co-operatives. In the field of labor and progressive politics similar programs are under way with like intensity. All of which

stem from the philosophy originally propounded by Dr. Olsson.

These programs are not adult education in the sense often assumed in the United States. They do not deal with culture in a certain innocuous sense as suggested by the title "The Butterflies of Sumatra," one announced under the heading of Adult Education. The study-circle technique is one designed for the large masses of mankind who need a wider and firmer grasp of reality, and understanding of the forces that control their destinies:

**For Orderly Social Change**

The study-circle, in a word, is an instrument of orderly social change, assuming the premise that a non-violent process of evolution leads to a better society.

All former civilizations, says Dr. Olsson, have been defeated because they were created and supported by a very small part of educated society, dependent for this work upon the fact that the masses of the people were serfs with such small material and spiritual demands that they would never grasp the highest values of human culture, or be conscious of having any part in them.

Therefore the strongholds, both from within and from without, broke down when the hour of trial came. "The world catastrophe and education now have their race for life," to quote Wells.

**Progress, Not Panaceas**

There is some tendency to discount the achievements of Sweden (with some help from the Swedes themselves who

think that they have been overrated). We are told that their prosperity is dependent upon armament manufacture and a corner on certain natural resources, that their co-operatives spring from racial homogeneity, that their culture springs from antiquity. All of this would be cogent if other nations equally favored enjoyed as desirable a status. The important thing about the Swedes is not how much they have achieved relatively, but it is the fact that they are making some measurable progress while much of the rest of the world is losing ground.

**No Utopia**

There is no Utopia there, and it may well be that they too will be swallowed up in the catastrophic fall which the prophets of doom and disaster hold before us. Be all that as it may, there are enduring evidences of those things which "rust doth not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

"There is something about the Swedish methods of adult education which breeds a desire for a greater diffusion of the better things of life, material and spiritual, which has a different ring from that which usually passes for adult education. While there is yet time, perhaps we too may reinforce our democracy and extend the benefits of a materially abundant age at the same time by following their example," says the United States co-operative publication and with this we heartily agree. That is the aim of the Olds. School of Community Life.

# Announcement!

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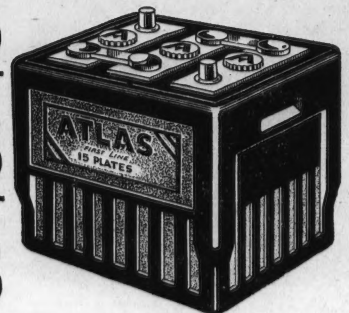
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Imperial Bank Chambers, Edmonton





# Current News from Near and Far

## PROVINCIAL

The greatest wheat acreage in the history of the Province has been seeded this spring by Alberta farmers. The largest hitherto was that of 1932—8,201,000 acres.

Cool, rainy weather has reduced the area of grasshopper infestation in Alberta; giving, entomologists state, an excellent opportunity to wipe out those that hatch.

G. F. Powell, who is now en route to his home in England, was paid a total of \$8,618 by the Provincial Government for his services as social credit technician during the past year.

Meeting in annual convention at Medicine Hat on Tuesday, the Short Grass Stock Growers' Association heard a committee's report pointing out the serious menace presented by over-grazing and suggesting a plan for joint control of grazing lands.

A "United Citizenship" organization is in process of formation in Red Deer constituency, and E. W. Brunsden, secretary of the Unity Council, stated that similar organizations would shortly be completed in Cypress, St. Albert and Warner constituencies.

A program of health education, including athletics and games, may be started in Alberta this year, under the Dominion-Provincial youth training scheme. Sixteen thousand young people recently concluded a five months' course of this kind in B.C.

In response to a request from Ottawa, the Provincial Department of Public Works has submitted details of a plan for hard surfacing the highway from Waterton Park to Banff, at a cost of \$400,000. Last year the Federal Government bore 60 per cent of the cost of similar work.

Opposition to attempts to restrict freedom of speech, printing and assembly was voiced by resolution of the Alberta Conference of the United Church in Edmonton on Saturday.

A large gathering under the auspices of the Okotoks U.F.A. Local on Tuesday evening heard an outline and explanation of the proposed Production Tax Act by Norman F. Priestley, and, following a long question period, unanimously passed a resolution vigorously protesting against this legislation, which it termed "inequitable and discriminatory."

## DOMINION

Contracts for the manufacture of poison gas for both Canadian and British Governments will shortly be awarded to Canadian firms, it is reported from Ottawa.

Some hundreds of unemployed and destitute men have been carrying on a "sit-down" strike in Vancouver public buildings for the past ten days, to enforce their demand for a works program.

Implementing of the findings of the Veterans' Assistance Commission, to the effect that all unemployed ex-servicemen should be assisted was urged in Parliament last week by Grant McNeil, C.C.F., and others. The Government has so far provided for help only for unemployable and destitute veterans.

Financing of education would be made a Provincial responsibility if the C.C.F. were elected to office in Saskatchewan, declared Geo. F. Williams, party leader in the Province, and teachers would be provided with a minimum salary. The C.C.F. would establish a Provincial bank, he said, and establish government ownership of certain secondary industries.

The granting of a pension of \$5,000 a year to Hon. P. Roy, who had contributed to no superannuation fund and who, as Minister to France for Canada had for the past ten years had a salary of \$12,000 and a living allowance of \$13,000, was strongly opposed in the House of Commons by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and J. S. Woodsworth.

Legislation to permit magistrates throughout Canada to order cancellation of drivers' licenses; making reckless driving an offense even though no damage may be done; making it an offense for a car driver to leave the scene of an accident without rendering assistance and giving his name and address, are some of the amendments to the Criminal Code introduced in the House of Commons on Monday by the Minister of Justice.

Although when J. S. Woodsworth, C.C.F. leader, first suggested that Anticosti Island should be expropriated, Prime Minister King had been definitely opposed to the idea, he announced in the House of Commons last week that the Island would not fall into foreign hands. Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett said that German military and naval experts had been looking over the island and strongly urged expropriation by the Government.

Referring to a book published in Germany which suggested Canada as a field for German immigration and penetration, Canon Scott of Montreal said in a luncheon address on Tuesday that Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, was of immense military importance and that it would be dangerous to Canada to allow it to pass into the hands of foreign nationals. He also deplored the ownership of islands along the B.C. coast by Japan.

Speaking at a campaign meeting at Kerrobert, Premier Aberhart declared that the Federal Government was afraid to permit the Alberta Government to try Social Credit lest it should succeed.

Eleven times as many Indians as whites die of tuberculosis in Canada, said Dr. H. W. McGill, director of Indian Affairs, in Ottawa on Monday. This was partly due to lack of hospitals for Indians, he said.

Safeguarding of free speech, free assembly, a free press and an independent judiciary with the right of free access to the courts was urged in the Canadian Legion's submission to the Rowell Commission.

The sum of \$30,000,000 will be provided by the Federal Government for loans to municipalities for public works, according to a resolution introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance.

Both railway lines running through the Thompson and Fraser valleys, in British Columbia, were important from a defence point of view, and neither should be abandoned, declared Hon. Ian MacKenzie, Minister of Defence, in a recent interview.

The Fascist organization in Quebec is well known to have quantities of Nazi literature, bearing the Swastika emblem, states an Ottawa news despatch, adding that evidence points to a close connection between Fascist and Nazi sympathizers in Canada.

William Irvine, of Wetaskiwin, is speaking in the Saskatchewan election campaign, on invitation of the C.C.F. organization there, who have arranged meetings for him following Premier Aberhart through the Province. He has challenged the Social Credit leader to debate with him.

Social Credit forces will contest all but four of the Saskatchewan constituencies, and the selection committee, headed by Premier Aberhart, named the slate of 48 candidates. They are not opposing Premier Patterson, but have a candidate in the field against Geo. Williams, C.C.F. leader. There will be 53 Liberals in the field, 31 C.C.F. candidates have been named and 26 Conservatives.

## WORLD

Although his parents paid the \$10,000 ransom demanded by kidnappers, five-year old James Cash of Princeton, Florida, had not been returned twenty-four hours later.

Agreement for the building of a railway from Indo-China to Nanking has been reached between French interests and the Chinese Government, it is reported in a Japanese newspaper.

Canton suffered four heavy Japanese air raids on four successive days. Thousands were killed and wounded, and refugees are pouring out of the city toward Hong Kong. Hankow was also bombed on Tuesday.

The second of three series of municipal elections took place in Czechoslovakia on Sunday quietly. Henlein, Nazi leader, gained support in the Sudeten districts, and negotiations are continuing between him and the Government.

"Carrying the war into the enemy's camp," the Group Health Association, of Washington, D.C., who have been refused access to existing hospitals by the local medical society, now plan to build their own hospital. The organization is a co-operative, established by government employees to give medical care at a low cost.

## FASCISTS BOMB OPEN TOWNS

Nearly a thousand were killed and wounded in a Fascist air raid on Granollers, a non-military town in Government held Spain, on Tuesday. Last week more than 400 were killed in a similar raid on Alicante, like Granollers a non-military city.

## BRITISH SEIZE SPANISH GOODS

The Spanish Government is protesting against the seizure, under the "non-intervention" plan, of a shipload of goods which they had bought and paid for. The freighter, a British ship, was taken by a British cruiser.

Italy is preparing to send further troops to the aid of Franco in Spain, states a Paris newspaper.

Changes in the Japanese Cabinet increase military influence and indicate stronger prosecution of the Chinese war.

Czechoslovakian troops are gradually being withdrawn from border areas, in hope of relieving tension, states a despatch from Praha.

Fascist forces in Spain are continuing their drive eastward to the Mediterranean, having captured More de Rubielos, an important Government position.

That the aims of Christianity and Nazism are essentially the same, and that Adolf Hitler has brought with him special Divine grace to the German people, form the central ideas of a new drive to "Nazify" German churches.

Authorizing the Government to establish reserves of foodstuffs either by direct purchase or by inducing the trade to increase their stocks, a bill was introduced into the British House of Commons last week.

Compulsory military training for boys and first aid and air defence training for girls, from the age of six, has been adopted by the Czechoslovakian government. Men and women between the ages of 30 and 60 are also being given air defence training.

Military conscription will be put in force immediately on declaration of war in Britain, according to a recent statement of Sir Thomas Inskip, Defence Minister; adding, in response to Labor and Liberal urgings, that the consent of Parliament would be obtained. Labor members demanded conscription of wealth, but this proposal received no notice from the Government.

A million Chinese soldiers are reported to be lined up in defence of Hankow, provisional capital, and the important Lunghai railway, against opposing Japanese troops numbering about 400,000, who are, of course, better equipped. Chinese authorities reported Tuesday that they have encircled a large force forming part of the attacking army. Suchow, railway junction, was captured by the invaders after a desperate struggle.

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## CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

## Bowden Co-operators Proud of Achievement

## A Brief Story of the Record of the Present C.A.D.P. Plant No. 3

By GEORGE K. MacSHANE

Editor's Note: The author of the following article has been associated with the development of the creamery at Bowden from the beginning, and last year was elected a director, representing Plant No. 3, on the Board of the C.A.D.P.

What is now known as C.A.D.P., Plant No. 3, commenced operations as the Bowden Co-operative Creamery on June 1st, 1935. There was at that time a net deficit of \$447.30 to be cleared, and this was wiped out in about three months. This creamery has shown consistent gains in every way ever since.

For the fourteen and a half months following the acquirement of the plant, the creamery was known as the Bowden Co-operative Creamery, and during that period it manufactured about 340,000 pounds of butter, which was considered excellent. Then, on August 15th, 1936, affiliation with the Central Alberta Dairy Pool took place, and last year 421,221 pounds of butter were manufactured.

## Steady Growth Continues

Week by week a steady growth is continuing as compared with the corresponding period of the last business year.

If you should ask the genial manager and his willing staff what they will do should it really rain, they will still smile, and more than likely their reply will be: "Work a little faster, if possible, and if the worst really comes to the worst, we can always put on an extra shift." One is almost caused to wonder whether our manager is aiming at the half million pound mark this year; and if this is his good intention, we all wish good luck to him; for the farmers, both Pool and non-Pool, know full well from past experience that every can shipped to a Co-operative helps to stiffen the price of butterfat.

In this district the cream producers often think of the days when they were delivering to a line company. It is not so long ago, and the memory of a reduced cream check, which for most of us means a reduced grocery account, is still with us.

## Never Got Calgary Prices in Old Days

A few cents a can does not seem a lot if you say it quickly and do not think; but if we as individuals only stop to think of the thousands of dollars which our little organization here in Bowden has put into the producer's pocket since its inception (as we can prove to anyone's satisfaction), it will make one and all not only shippers but boosters for the movement, for we never got Calgary prices in the old days.

Remember, this is one phase of our industry we are able to control up to a certain point. No financial power can stop us if we but stand shoulder to shoulder and speak as with one voice. We can make or mar anything by our actions. Our past actions have shown where we are going, and "nothing succeeds like success."

A triumphant co-operative means the end of capitalism in the field of its triumphs, to the extent that it means the handing back to the producer the full value of his product after all just charges are taken care of.

"How about some nice horse-radish," inquired the grocer of the new bride. "Oh, no indeed," she smiled sweetly, "we keep a car."

## To Lease Condensery

Delegates of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, at a meeting held on Friday of last week, decided after a harmonious discussion to lease the milk condensery. The condensery will be run as a distinctly separate enterprise from that of the creameries. It will operate, possibly under the name of the Alpine Milk Company, as a subsidiary of the C.A.D.P.

## Guarding Against Infection of Herds

Good dairymen everywhere take pride in their milking herds. They know that the success of and profit from their herds will depend largely upon the health of the herd, as well as on the care and feed given it.

One of the worst disappointments to such a dairyman is to lose his herd or a part of it from disease. It makes no difference whether the disease be tuberculosis, Bang's, or mastitis, or even if it is afflicted with less troublesome diseases, such as cow pox.

These bovine diseases are frequently carried from one cow to another and may be introduced into herds when new cows are added. Another source of infection is through man—that is, being carried on the shoes or clothing of a person going from one farm to another. This means of infection is especially important to consider as it relates to dairy inspectors, neighbors, visitors, or even farm organization fieldmen.

## A Right and Privilege

We feel it is the right and privilege of every dairyman to insist that precautions be exercised by everyone who enters his dairy barn. These precautions should be called to the attention of all such visitors politely, fairly, firmly.

A precaution exercised by some is to insist that all visitors be excluded from the feed alleys or from any place where they may come in contact with the feed or water supply of the dairy herd. Those who must travel from barn to barn might well be required to clean thoroughly and possibly disinfect the soles of their shoes before entering another dairy barn.

Some producers have notices posted, calling the attention of all visitors to the need for exercising these precautions.—*Milk Producers' Review.*

## PAPER MILK CONTAINERS

The first general use of paper bottles began in New York in 1929 and at the present time one-quarter of New York's milk supply is sold in paper bottles. The material for the bottles as manufactured in Duluth comes flat and is made up in the milk plant by a machine. The paper bottles have a great appeal from a sanitary standpoint and in some cases the cost is less. It seems to have a special appeal for store trade as it is not necessary to return the bottles.—*Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin.*

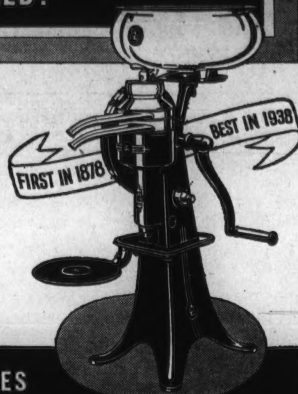
Milkman (to suspicious customer): "You won't find nothing wrong with that, ma'am. All our milk's been paralyzed by a government anarchist."

THE CLEANEST SKIMMING, EASIEST RUNNING, LONGEST WEARING AND MOST BEAUTIFUL SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD!

USERS of these new De Laval—and there are many of them—pronounce them the best separators ever. They separate more milk in less time, produce more cream of better quality, run easier, are easier to wash, and are really beautiful. They will soon pay for themselves in increased earnings, and can be bought on easy monthly payments.

There is also the Junior line of low-priced, quality separators for the smaller producers. See your De Laval Dealer or write the nearest office below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Limited  
Peterborough Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver



NEW WORLD'S STANDARD SERIES

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

## CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 5)

to fill vacancies be made, so as to render elections as little popular as possible," meaning such corporations to tend to the support of the class in control of the country.

They have very well succeeded in doing this very thing and shown up the entire picture in its true light, as asserted in the second paragraph hereof.

Beverly Baxter, writing in *Maclean's*, July 15th, 1937, asked: "Would democracy reduce the Aristocratic minority down to the level of the majority intellectuals?" Well, in view of the Cliveden incident, it appears that if Mr. Baxter will now ask the same question with the reverse meaning, then only could we say: NO!

## Seeks Destruction of Democracy

We fight to protect our country against an aggressor nation, but when did we effectively protect ourselves against an internal enemy such as shown in this Cliveden Set, which is the essence of destruction of Democracy.

The aristocrats of Russia were willing to allow Germany to receive raw material and pay for it in finished goods, during the progress of the War, just for their personal protection. This, the Germans pointed out, could be accomplished so long as she held the Baltic and Turkey held the Dardanelles. (Refer World War Events, Vol. I, by Ronald G. Usher, pages 136-7.)

The British plutocracy are now willing to give away anything to the Fascist and Nazi dictatorships that will insure their protection, the same as the Russians did, little caring about the masses of either country.

Do not make any mistake about it, the democrat must wake up, or sure as fate he will lose all he has and again become the serf he once was. Little as you may have now, you may have still less.

Democracy has never grown beyond infancy, but it is time it grew up.  
J. E. ORN.

## WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Rumsey, Alta.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

Following up my former communication re this year's U.F.A. Convention, let us take stock of what we have at present. By a small majority the U.F.A. has decided to stay in politics. At the same time we have refused to co-operate with other organizations with socialistic or similar views. We have no platform, nor program of a constructive nature, should an election be called during the year.

Divided as are our members, there can be but one result, another elim-

ination, and our forces of little use to the C.C.F. or Labor Party.

## The Alternative

Let us examine the alternative. Some members are determined to join the so-called Unity League. Some have already done so and have backed a Unity candidate. While I have no particular quarrel with that organization, as I see it their chief desire is to oust the present government, having no platform or constructive policy, other than the vague phrase of "Good Government."

Now, who are the people who compose the League, principally? Are they not some of the people who eternally, at all seasons, before dinner and after supper, hounded the late U.F.A. Government and the members thereof? Did not they taunt us with being a "Class Government," as the majority of its members happened to be agriculturists. They now have a government composed of urban members for the most part. Still they are not satisfied and take it from me, I see no sign of repentance or a change of their capitalist mind. Indeed the probability is that there will be little difference in joining that party than either of the other old line parties.

Now then, what to do? Are we going to make the U.F.A. a Socialist Party? We have decided to stay in politics. Many of our members seem to be afraid of the word "Socialism"; in fact, they are not Socialist minded as yet.

## Time for Decision

That being the case, and I have no doubt that factor has retarded our organization politically, the time has come to make a definite decision, regardless of those who now think otherwise. If they cannot adapt their thinking to the new condition, our organization will be better without them. We will start and build up on a solid foundation. That being the desired aim, there is a clear duty, in fact an obligation on the part of our officers and leaders, so when another Convention time comes, there will be more united action than we have had in the recent one. Someone has said, in one of the letters appearing in your paper, that perhaps we are over Democratized. Perhaps he is right, at any rate it is time that the leaders of the U.F.A. will give us a lead. It is necessary, should we again hope to become represented in the Provincial Legislature by members of our own faith, that we should have a policy and program which those who temporarily were enticed away and who are fast becoming disillusioned, will wholeheartedly support at the next election.

L. M. AKER.





## GRANDPARENTS IN THE WEST

Warwick Farm.  
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

We were discussing the differences between the days we first remember in this country and today. I was just thinking what different replies we should hear if each one were asked what she noted and all these comments could be collected. Of course to some it would mean a comparison of times only a few years apart, while to others it would mean over a sufficient number of years to note distinctive differences. To some, it would mean a comparison of this with other countries, but the number is growing to whom it would be solely a matter of years.

In our discussion one mentioned the differences the mechanical inventions had made. Space and loneliness had been comparatively done away with owing to the cars, the telephones and the radios. Another commented that the engines and tractors had changed the methods and plans of working to an almost unbelievable extent.

### "When" Changed to "If"

Another remarked that possibly the greatest difference was that in the old days our plans used to be pre-faced with the word "When" and that had now been changed to "If." Possibly that apparently very minor difference very forcibly conveys the effect of conditions prevailing in this country for the last few years; conditions due not only to the very unsatisfactory weather but to the economic and social state that exists over a great part of the civilized world today.

But the conversation went on. Someone exclaimed "No, the greatest difference is that today there are grandfathers and grandmothers among us, and that when we first came to this country a grandparent was a very rare specimen."

Looking around us, many of us must note that difference and note it with pleasure; pleasure for the children

and pleasure for the grandparents. Of course we can almost all think of instances of unwise grandparents who seem rather a questionable blessing and we can think of children who must prove rather a trial even to fond grandparents. However, as in everything else, we must take the average situation that exists and rejoice that so many grandparents and grandchildren are the happier because of the love and the tie that exists, knowing that the others of us as well share to an extent in the pleasure, because happiness is a very pervading sentiment and affects all who are near.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to have had our grandparents as important factors in our childhood and youth realize how much our whole lives have been enriched because of them. Our whole lives have been richer because of the love and interest they gave us. Incidents which seemed trifling at the time, stories that seemed unimportant, have through the haze of years assumed more interesting proportions. Today, we recall with the greatest of interest anecdotes and stories of a day that is gone and possibly of a custom that has passed away entirely. They are but traditions which we in turn will pass on to those who will follow after us.

### History Has Modern Aspect

History is not entirely a study of a remote past in a text book. It has a more modern aspect as well, which is made a living interest when it is passed on by those who have been a part of it. In many instances a knowledge of what has immediately preceded our day and generation makes it easier to understand our problems and to carry on with our difficulties.

There is no doubt that sometimes tradition is a hampering thing, holding us to a past that tries to perpetuate itself but should be forgotten. On the other hand, much that is noble and true and beautiful, much that has added to the interest and the amusement of life, has been handed to use in traditions of family or country. Surely the balance goes to the latter.

So for what grandfathers and grandmothers have meant and what they are meaning to the young people of today, let us be glad that Alberta has more of them than in the old days.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

### Battle River Meetings

Mrs. Frank Redmond, U.F.W.A. Director for Battle River, has arranged several meetings at which Mrs. Marie Malloy will speak. On June 18th, McCafferty U.F.W.A., meeting at the home of Mrs. H. E. Spencer, will have as their guests two other Locals to celebrate their 25th birthday and to hear the guest speaker; on June 19th, Sligo U.F.A., Greenshields U.F.W.A. and Hope Valley Juniors will hold a joint meeting; and a third meeting is being arranged for the 20th.

Voting \$12,000 for educational work during the coming year, the annual meeting of the Central Co-operative Wholesale, at Superior, Wisconsin, decided to place another \$18,000 in reserves and to pay a patronage refund amounting to 1.75 per cent on the total 1937 sales of \$3,356,550.

## MUSICAL FESTIVAL

*The birds at the hour of our waking  
Are flooding the world with their  
glee,*

*With farm-yard friends undertaking  
A chorus in mixed harmony.  
The bees are delightfully droning;  
A drummer's staccato beats near—  
The whole happy earth is intoning  
A song for our ear!*

*The robins at dusk are invoking  
Their gods in divine accolades,  
With frogs conscientiously croaking  
Their somewhat off-key serenades.  
The cow-bells are lazily chiming  
The theme-song of every good farm,  
While coyotes are eerily climbing  
A scale of some charm!*

*With music we thus are surrounded,  
And many a scholar attests  
That music is really compounded  
Of virtue that soothes savage breasts.  
We farmers, despite our odd grumble,  
Our fate seldom rise to defy—  
In fact we're too patient and humble!*

*Well, now we know why.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

## Farm Home and Garden

**Five-Minute Ginger Cake:** Sift together 2 cups flour, a little salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 of ginger and a quarter teaspoon each of cloves and nutmeg. Beat 2 eggs until thick, add 1 cup sugar, beat again and add 1/3 cup melted shortening, 1 tablespoon syrup or honey, and 3/4 cup milk or hot water. Combine thoroughly the two sets of ingredients, and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

**Soaps:** Vary greatly in quality, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's bulletin on Home Laundering. If soap dissolves very rapidly when being used, it probably contains too much water, making it expensive. Rosin is often used with hard fats and, being cheaper than soap, may be considered an adulterant unless sold at a cheaper price. Almost all yellow laundry soaps contain rosin. Naphtha and similar materials are often used in soap making and while useful in cold or lukewarm water they evaporate too easily to be much use in hot water. Washing powders are about the most expensive of all laundry supplies, and usually contain an excessive amount of alkali. In most cases it is better and cheaper to buy washing soda (sal soda), borax, or trisodium phosphate.

**Soap-Bark:** Is recommended for delicate fabrics, or those likely to fade. Buy soap-bark chips and boil with four times their bulk of water for 30 minutes, adding water from time to time to replace that which has boiled away. Strain, add a little borax, and bottle, using the liquid as required to make a lather.

**Cutworm Bait:** Mix thoroughly 5 ounces Paris green with 10 lbs. bran; then add 1-1/2 pints molasses, 1 whole lemon finely ground, stirred into 1 gallon or more of water. The bait should be moist and crumbly, but not too wet. This will treat a large garden once or a small garden twice; sprinkle in the rows in the evening, or, for tomatoes, etc., place a small teaspoonful about 3 inches from each plant.

**Baking Powder:** Sift well together 1 pound each of cream of tartar and corn starch, with half a pound of baking soda.

Roseleaf U.F.W.A. (Blackfalds) are having very good meetings, and the membership has increased, writes Mrs. Agnes P. Schmidt.

## The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



The beauty of this cool-looking dress is that it suits young and not-so-young alike. And it's so easy to make—even to the wide, incredibly graceful gored skirt and the airy sleeves! You bring the two ends of the back section over the shoulders to join the front of the bodice. We consider this Anne Adams style perfect in a new allover flower print, or a plain soft sheer.

Pattern 4811 is available in misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3-5/8 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins or stamps for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number.

### Activities of Farm Women's Locals

Mrs. S. C. Reynolds writes that Enchant U.F.W.A. are working on a candlewick bedspread to be raffled off at the coming Conference.

Willow Springs U.F.W.A. are entering the handicrafts competition to be held in connection with the U.F.W.A. Conference at Fort Saskatchewan, June 8th, states Miss Martha Rafn.

There will be a contest on quilting and knitting at the U.F.W.A. Conference to be held in Willowdale Hall (near Oshat) on June 16th, writes Mrs. Nellie White.

At the last meeting of Hazel Hill U.F.W.A., there was a discussion of the proposed Production Tax, and a very vigorous protest was voted against it, writes Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick.

Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. (Sedgewick) held their May meeting at the

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## Subjects for Public Speaking Contest

Silver and Bronze Medals for Winners, Acadia Contest, July 9th

Silver and bronze medals will be given the winners in the Junior Public Speaking contest, at the Acadia U.F.A. annual convention, to be held in Hanna on July 9th, and it is hoped to give small prizes to all contestants. The contest is open to all members of Junior U.F.A. Locals and to members of U.F.A. families, under the age of 25. Entries should be filed, as soon as possible, with the secretary J. K. Sutherland, Hanna. Contestants may speak for not more than 10 minutes on any of the following subjects:

### Subjects to Be Discussed

Resolved that there should be a Junior Local of the U.F.A. in every community in the Province.

Resolved that present day youth are meeting the challenge for a new social order.

Resolved that there are splendid opportunities for the development of consumers' co-operation within the ranks of the U.F.A.

What are the aims and objectives of the C.C.F.?

What a good garden can do to raise the standard of living on the farm.

First aid when accidents occur on the farm.

What we can do to combat the menace of cutworm, sawfly, and grasshopper.

home of Mrs. Carmichael with a good attendance. A digest of the Production Tax Act was read by Mrs. F. W. Weber, and Mrs. Clemens gave a paper on Mrs. McClung's new book. Miss Kate Barty was appointed delegate to the Junior Conference.

Lethbridge U.F.W.A. have had interesting meetings this spring. One, at Mrs. B. Tanner's home, had as its main feature a splendid talk by Mrs. I. Kain on her recent visit to her native land, Yugoslavia. The May meeting claimed Mrs. John V. Johansen as hostess in her new home, and the program featured a talk on the Padlock Law by Mrs. A. B. Pipes, bulletin on health by Mrs. Stringham, and a continuation of a study of Alberta women's laws, led by Mrs. C. King.

During recent months Utopia U.F.W.A. (Fishburn) sent \$10, proceeds from raffle of a print quilt, to the Junior Red Cross, Calgary; made two wool quilts, one sent to the Red Cross at Pincher Creek and one to the Maternity Home at Edmonton; sent \$5, proceeds from raffle of a box of homemade candy, to the Cancer Fund. Each member donated an article for a Christmas basket for a needy family. Plans are being made for a sale of work in the fall, to raise funds to send a delegate to the next Annual Convention, reports Mrs. Walter Up-ton.

### NO PEMBINA CONFERENCE

It has been found impossible to hold the Pembina U.F.W.A. Conference this year, due to ill health of the Director, Mrs. Dieffenbaugh, and the secretary, Mrs. McGinnis.

### When the Family Buys a New Car

Father's Question: "How many miles to a gallon?"

Mother's Question: "What color is the upholstery?"

Son's Question: "How fast will she go?"

Daughter's Question: "Has it a good mirror?"

Neighbors' Question: "How can they afford it?"

Boogy—Isn't it strange! My best ideas come to me while I am washing my hands.

Woogy—Say, old man, why don't you take a bath?



## YOUTH OF CANADA SPEAKS

### Courageous Lead on National Problems Given by Congress Representing Many Hundreds of Thousands of Canadian Young People.

More than 500 delegates from organizations with an aggregate membership of many hundreds of thousands of young people attended the third annual Canadian Youth Congress in Toronto near the end of May. They represented church organizations from seven denominations; five political parties (Liberal, Conservative, C.C.F., Social Credit and Communist); language groups; as well as a large number of French-Canadian Roman Catholics, from cultural, trade union and political organizations.

#### Stress Western Farmers' Problems

Describing the drought area problem of the West as "one of the most important facing our Dominion," the Congress recommended lower prices for farm machinery, long-term, government-guaranteed loans to farmers at low interest rates, and a huge long-term work program. For the protection of city workers, the enforcing of adequate wage standards and hours of work legislation and recognition of the right of collective bargaining, was demanded.

Vocational guidance under competent leadership, and more educational facilities, were urged in behalf of Canada's boys and girls.

#### Urge Disallowance Padlock Act

Reaffirming its belief in the "democratic rights of the individual," the Congress urged all youth organizations to petition the Federal Government to disallow the notorious Padlock Law, and passed a resolution supporting

co-operatives as agencies for the development of democracy.

All racial groups should be accorded full citizenship rights, affirmed the Congress, which also asked that Quebec Province should give women the right to vote.

A national campaign of enlightenment was advocated as a means of combatting social diseases. Working conditions were declared to be responsible for many health problems of young people.

Sectionalism in Canada was deplored, and the belief of the Congress strongly expressed that sectional or Provincial interest, when in conflict to national interest, should give way.

#### Cable Protest to Chamberlain

On foreign affairs which indeed is a matter of vital importance to them, since wars are fought chiefly by young men, Canadian youth spoke with force and decision. The following message was cabled to Prime Minister Chamberlain at London:

"Representatives of Canadian youth assembled in congress strongly oppose the foreign policy of the National Government as directly repudiating the principles of collective security and leading to war. We urge the British Government to discontinue its policy of diplomatic and financial assistance to the aggressor states and to join with other democratic nations in collective action against war."

Canadian foreign policy was declared to be "inconsistent and con-

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tradictory" and so dangerous to Canadian national life. "As a glaring example," a resolution pointed to "the arming of the Pacific Coast while at the same time vast quantities of war materials are being shipped to the only potential enemy of that coast—Japan."

#### New Zealand's Example Commended

The Federal Government was urged to follow the example of New Zealand and repudiate the Chamberlain Government's policy of giving tacit assistance to aggressor nations.

The sale of war materials was declared to be a major cause of war, and the Congress went on record as favoring complete nationalization of the arms industry. Participation by Canada in the Pan-American and Pan-Pacific Union was advocated, as well as placing control of foreign policy in the hands of Parliament, and passing of Grant MacNeil's bills, now before Parliament, to divorce Canada's armed forces from those of the Imperial Government.

### Junior News Items

Harrison Canfield will represent Lomond Juniors at University Week this year, writes Elsie McKay, club reporter.

Alix Juniors expect to send two delegates to the Junior Conference, states Peggy Wolferstan, secretary. While most of the members of this Local are under sixteen, they take quite a keen interest in the business meetings; and all enjoy the games and contests which usually end the programs.

Windsor Juniors have held ten meetings during the past year; they have had several interesting reviews of current events and a few papers on local problems. They have had several very enjoyable parties. Financially, reports Olive Allen, secretary, they have had an excellent year, having now nearly \$80 in the bank. This was raised principally through selling lunches at various auction sales.

After meeting expenses the Warspite Junior U.F.A. cleared \$50.00 on their Amateur Night held in the Warspite Community Hall before a capacity audience. Prize winners were: 1st, Pearl Kaptzy; 2nd, Junior Room Warspite P. School (Wooden Soldier); 3rd, Jack MacDonald. Congratulations are due to this Local and their supervisor, Mr. D. MacDonald, on their success, writes Wm. Nixon of Northbank, and we heartily agree.

At the annual U.F.A. Convention at Gooseberry Lake there will be the usual outdoor pageant presented by the Juniors of Acadia constituency. This year "The Romance of Canada" is being prepared, in which something of the history, industry and art of each of the nine Provinces of the Dominion will be shown. Junior Locals, wishing to take part in the pageant are asked to communicate with Margaret McRae, Federal, if they have not already done so.

At their last meeting, with 28 present, Federal Junior Local chose Hilda Thornton as delegate to the Junior Conference. Jack Handby spoke on "The Life of a City Boy Is Superior to that of a Boy in the Country," in preparation for the public speaking contest in Hanna. A committee was elected to direct the Local's part in the Gooseberry Lake pageant. At the next meeting, contestants will be chosen to go to Hanna, and the roll call will be "Suggestions to Prevent Soil Drifting," writes F. M. McRae.

### Teach Only German to Young "Sudetens"



Racial minorities enjoy greater privileges and have been treated with greater consideration (by the majority in Czechoslovakia than in any other important state on the continent of Europe—vastly greater than in Germany or Italy, in Poland or Hungary or Yugoslavia. Yet it is here that the demands of a minority (the Sudeten Germans, taking orders from Hitler) have recently threatened to plunge Europe into a general war by demands for the right to set up a Nazi type of autonomous government in the midst of the democratic Czech state.

For some time the Czech Government have allowed the German minority to administer its own educational system. The little girl talking to her teacher in the picture is a Sudeten German who is taught only the German language. She is seen taking a needlework lesson.

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**Milk and Cream Prices****Calgary and Edmonton**

There has been quite a decline in butter prices and the demand has been weak owing chiefly to increased production. Montreal is quoted at 25-1/2c, Toronto 25-3/4, Winnipeg 23-3/4, and Vancouver 25-3/4. An influencing factor is that the British market in two weeks dropped 10c a cwt. The local butterfat price is 24c, with 2c a pound deduction and a maximum deduction of 30c. Local prints are 26-1/2c for first grade with no discount allowed. Production increases for Alberta for the four weeks of April as compared with the same period last year are as follows: northern section 98.1%; central section 44.9% and the southern section 52.4%. City milk is \$2.35 per cwt. Calgary, and \$2.23 Edmonton for 3.6 butterfat.

More than \$100,000,000 worth of gold is reported to have arrived from England and being stored in Ottawa during the past few months.

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**Calgary**Rates 1<sup>st</sup> - 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> and up  
One of Calgary's Leading Hotels**Livestock Markets Review**

**CALGARY STOCKYARDS, May 31st.**—The cattle market is active and steady on good grain fed cattle but rather slow on grass cattle. Good to choice butcher steers are \$6 to \$7, common to medium \$4.50 to \$5.50; good to choice heifers \$5.50 to \$6.50, common to medium \$3.50 to \$5. Good to choice fed calves sold at \$6.50 to \$7.25, medium \$5 to \$6; good cows \$4 to \$4.50, common to medium \$3 to \$3.75; good bulls \$3 to \$3.50. Good to choice veal calves are \$6 to \$7; medium to good stocker steers and heifers \$3 to \$4.25. Hogs opened with selects at \$10.50, hogs \$10 and butchers \$9.50 off trucks.

**EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, May 31st.**—Trading on grain fed cattle continues fairly active at about steady and unchanged values. However, grass cattle are showing a weaker undertone. Good butcher steers are \$6 to \$6.50, fair to medium \$5.25 to \$5.75; good to choice butcher heifers \$5.50 to \$6, plainer kinds from \$4.50 down. Good butcher cows are \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners and cutters \$2 to \$2.50; bulls \$3 to \$3.50. Good kinds of stockers are \$4 to \$4.50, other kinds from \$3.75 down. Good to choice calves sold at \$6.50 to \$7, others from \$6 down. The hog market is decidedly unsettled with no prices established.

**Western Stock Growers Issue New Quarterly**

Containing in its 56 pages many well-written articles by authorities on the problems of the ranching industry of interest to all who are concerned in the cattle industry, a new Alberta quarterly periodical, *Canadian Cattlemen*, made its bow last week from the office of publication in Calgary. The publishers are the Western Stock Growers' Association, and the quarterly is edited and managed by Kenneth Coppock.

Printed in magazine form, of attractive typographical appearance, the new periodical is a credit to the publishers and to the Association. Recent activities of the Western Stock Growers are outlined by Jack Byers, Manager, while a wide range of subjects, and valuable factual and statistical information, are dealt with by well-known cattlemen including the President, James Mitchell, and by Federal and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and various departmental officials.

Many municipalities in Alberta's drought areas, with populations as high as 1,500, are entirely without medical services, said W. G. Hunt, secretary of the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons, after a survey of the territory between the Goose Lake line and the Wainwright branch. Some 25 doctors had been forced to move out of the territory in recent years, and the medical men are now asking the Alberta Government to follow the example of Saskatchewan, where a fund has been established to guarantee doctors in similar areas \$100 to \$150 a month salary.

**Some Misgivings as to U.F.A. Executive Receives Crop Conditions Many Protests Against the Production Tax Act****Serious Situation Will Develop in Some Districts Unless Moisture in Week or so**

As the season swings into the month of June some misgivings are being felt as to the general crop conditions in Alberta. Some areas have missed May rains and unless moisture is received within the next week or so a serious situation will develop. This is true particularly of the Peace River district, regions around Edmonton, the Goose Lake line and the east central part of the Province. The latter area got good rains early in the spring, but has had little precipitation since then.

A long-time weather record shows that June is the month of heaviest rainfall, and so whether or not Alberta will have a bumper crop depends upon what happens in the next two weeks. As no serious damage has been done to date, widespread heavy June rains would insure a big wheat crop. Showers of varying duration have been experienced along the foothills regions during the past week, but the total rainfall has been comparatively light.

**U.F.A. Executive Oppose Proposed Production Tax**

The U.F.A. Executive on Wednesday passed a resolution declaring its opposition to the Production Tax Act and to the principle of taxation which it embodies. They expressed belief that the tax is inequitable and unjust, being levied on gross production, and exacted even when production is meagre and insufficient to sustain the farm family. They oppose it, also, on the ground that it deprives rural communities of local self government, and that it is unworkable and would impede and restrict the movement of farm products, necessitate an army of tax collectors and so increase costs.

Russian spring sowings of grain are estimated at 158 million acres, compared with 152 million at the same date last year.

**WHEAT SITUATION**

(Continued from page 1)

millions of dollars of tax money into the hands of the wheat farmers.

The United States program in this connection will certainly have one result, and that is that a large percentage of the surplus wheat will be carried over. To offset such a prospect the Government is planning on a substantial acreage cut and will strive to get the total down from 80 million acres to 60 million for the succeeding year.

**Farmers Look to Wheat Board**

In Western Canada wheat farmers are looking to the Canadian Wheat Board for some assistance. Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced that the Board would be continued for the crop year 1938-39. The matter of price, he said, will be dealt with when the general wheat situation becomes clearer, and well in advance of the crop year. Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, now campaigning in the Saskatchewan Provincial elections, announced, in the course of a speech, that the Wheat Board would set a minimum price.

The Wheat Board has not taken wheat for the past two years, but operated under a regulation which established a minimum price of \$7-1/2c. It announced that when wheat broke 90c deliveries from farmers would be accepted on the \$7-1/2c basis.

Harvesting has started in the southern edge of the United States winter wheat belt and will gradually creep northward. It will be interesting to see how the United States wheat markets stand up to hedging operations when the weight of this crop makes itself felt.

At the opening session of a meeting in Calgary this week, the U.F.A. Executive was confronted with a large file of accumulated protests against the Agricultural Land Relief Act, or so-called Production Tax Act, from Locals of the U.F.A. at points ranging all over the Province.

Many of these protests were supported by compilations of figures obtained from representative farmers who have kept books over a period of years, and these indicated that the proposed tax would greatly exceed the taxation levied by municipal authorities and in local improvement districts. President Gardiner is presiding at the meeting.

**Interest Among Farmers**

Mr. Priestley, Vice-President, who reported on a tour of inspection of oil agencies of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Limited, to points 100 miles north and west of Edmonton last week, had found much interest among farmers concerning the act, and stated that at no point in his journey did he find any favorable reaction to the legislation, but, on the contrary, much hostility.

At a meeting of the Nmapo U.F.A. Local which he addressed during the tour, the circular from Central Office outlining the provisions of the act was discussed at length by those present and a further meeting will be held for consideration of the matter after spring farming activities are over. The meeting was presided over by Sam Carson, former M.L.A. for Sturgeon.

The Executive is still in session as this issue goes to press, all members being present, these being, in addition to those already mentioned, Mrs. Marie Malloy, president of the U.F. W.A., and Messrs. J. K. Sutherland, George E. Church, Henry E. Spencer, and Miss Eileen Birch, Secretary-Treasurer.

**OTTAWA LETTER**  
(Continued from page 1)

be relieved considerably. Any danger of monopoly would be avoided through increasing the power of the Railway Commission.

There are of course many points of view to the complicated railway problem. The fears of labor and the strong feeling against "monopoly" in the West are among the factors that make unification a thorny question for any Government to handle. There is no indication that the present Government is inclined in its favor.

**Public Ownership of Bank**

Canada's central bank, the Bank of Canada, which began its career as a privately owned institution, with shareholders all over the country, and later was partially Government owned, the Government having the majority of the stock, will now become entirely a Governmental institution. The Government will own the entire stock. An Act of Parliament making the change in ownership will shortly be introduced in the House of Commons. Shareholders will be paid for their shares at the average price of the stock during 1938.

**For Agriculture**

In the supplementary estimates introduced a short time ago in Parliament, provision for agriculture amounted to \$6,742,059.71. Among the items of particular interest were \$3,500,000 for "prairie farm rehabilitation act and water storage," \$100,000 for freight on livestock from places of food supply to the dried out areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, \$2,000,000 "for feed and fodder relief in dried out areas and for direct relief in the dried-out areas for the months of April, May and June," and \$365,000 "to provide assistance to the Provinces for resettlement."



## SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

## Calgary's Co-operative Dairy Enterprise



The well-equipped and modern plant of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool and the Co-operative Milk Company in the city of Calgary is shown above. The story of the remarkable expansion in business which has been attained by the S.A.D.P. during the past year is told on this page.

## Number of Shippers Doubled and Output Multiplied in Year

### Message from Pool Shows Striking Progress—Annual Meeting June 9th

By C. TOPPENBERG, Manager

The Annual Convention of your Dairy Pool constitutes a milestone in the development and career of your organization, at which time it is well to stop for a moment and take stock.

When the elected delegates gather, together with their directors and management, on June 9th in the Labor Temple in Calgary, it is to be hoped that as many cream producers as possible will make use of the opportunity to be present, not only to hear the different reports, but to take part in the various discussions.

#### From 4,000 to 17,000 Lbs.

Fortunately, the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool is rapidly gaining a foothold. When you last convened, only some 550 producers shipped their cream to this plant. Today some 1200 producers are satisfied patrons of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, with the result that our output of butter last week was 17,000 lbs., as compared with little over 4,000 lbs. at the same time last year. This amount is 3,000 higher than any peak production during the last four seasons.

This record speaks well, indeed, of the renewed interest among the producers in an organization, which is so definitely their own and at all times controlled by themselves. Let us get together at this coming annual meeting and discuss not only ways and means of maintaining this splendid record, but how we can best improve upon it. It is obvious that with a volume four times larger than that of last year we can maintain a standard of profitable operation.

#### Every Shipper a Member

As we have so often pointed out, we have a splendid plant, with facilities to handle a large volume of cream. Operated to capacity it will run more cheaply than any other plant, and there is no limit to the sales our well-established Numaid Butter may enjoy. Everybody on your Board and Staff is looking to you as a producer to make yourself acquainted with this organization, and to take full advantage of its existence. You do not have to sign a contract; every shipper is a member.

We welcome you to our annual meeting, and if you cannot come, make yourself acquainted with the delegate in your district and hear from him all about this concern, which has successfully withstood years of depression and lack of sufficient volume. The time has now come that your Board, Management and Staff are enjoying renewed support and confidence amongst the Dairy Farmers, and to those who have joined

our ranks we wish to extend sincere thanks.

The writer just today came across the following:

*There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,*

*There are thousands to prophesy failure.*

*There are thousands to point out to you one by one*

*The dangers that wait to assail you.*

*But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,*

*Just take off your coat and go to it.*

*Just start in to sing, as you tackle the thing*

*That cannot be done—and you'll do it.*

In the spirit expressed in those lines we can go on, in my judgment, to even greater successes.

## Arrange Farm Women's Coming Conferences

### U.F.W.A. Executive Meets—Urge Large Attendance at Forth- coming Olds Adult School

Arrangements for forthcoming conferences of the United Farm Women of Alberta covering practically the whole Province were completed at a meeting of the U.F.W.A. Executive in Calgary on Monday. Representations from Locals regarding the Production Tax Act were received and discussed at the meeting.

The U.F.W.A. Executive expressed the hope that the Locals will take a greater interest in the Olds School of Community Life to be held again this year. They urged that wherever possible Locals send some representative to attend the school.

Mrs. Marie Malloy, President, was in the chair, the other members being Mrs. Winifred Ross, and Mrs. Mary Banner, Vice-Presidents.

## 42nd Convention of Stockgrowers Opens

Among highlights of the program of the 42nd Annual Convention of the Western Stock Growers' Association proceeding in Calgary as this issue goes to press are an address on "Cattle Markets—Home and Abroad" by Professor A. M. Shaw, Director of Marketing Services for the Dominion Government and discussion of the Production Tax, Hon. Lucien Maynard, Minister of Municipal Affairs, participating.

Prof. Shaw recently made a very thorough inquiry into farm products marketing for the Dominion Government, in the United Kingdom, and he is visiting Alberta for the first time in his present capacity.

The Convention was opened with addresses of welcome from Mayor Davison and A. Craig Pierce, president of the Calgary Board of Trade. Among subjects for discussion are Improvement of Alberta Livestock, with Hon. D. B. Mullen as principal speaker, and Provincial Lands, opened by Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines.

# CREDIT

*It belongs to you—the community  
does not own it.*

★ ★

BANKS live by lending.

That is their major source of income, their principal business. They are always on the lookout for good risks.

They have to avoid poor ones.

Let us give an instance. Suppose, say, a man seeking a bank loan, is known to the banker as having no business capacity to carry out the purposes for which he wants the money. He is not credit-worthy—he has accumulated nothing, has no stake.

*The banker, anxious though he is to make loans, knows there is not the remotest chance that this man would succeed in his purpose and tells the would-be borrower that the bank cannot take the risk.*

But this man has a friend—a man who has accumulated something and has a stake. Hearing of his neighbour's difficulty, he goes to the bank and urges that the loan be made.

"Whose money would you have me lend him?" asks the manager.

"You have a deposit here. Would you lend your own money?"

"Not on your life," retorts Mr. Blank. "Lend him the bank's money."

The bank manager, as custodian of this very man's own money, then takes pains to point out that what the substantial citizen is really expecting, is that the bank should make a loan which the citizen's own common sense and caution would compel him to refuse.

Before such a man leaves the bank he usually agrees that he had expected the bank to lend where he himself would be unwilling. Banks have no magic source of credit.

Here is the core of the whole business of a bank's extending credit. Because of the bank's responsibility to its depositors it can make loans only where repayment is reasonably certain.

To obtain a loan from a bank a borrower must have credit of his own. Seldom, if ever, is his credit spendable. You cannot spend cattle, goods in process of manufacture, uncaught fish, uncut timber, or wheat in the granary.

The bank has credit, too. Millions of small depositors have, in effect, lent it their money. A percentage of this money, based on bank experience of withdrawals, is kept in cash, some more in items of a cash nature, more still in assets quickly convertible into cash, and more in safe investments such as marketable government and other bonds. Based upon this, the bank can extend credit.

Because people have confidence in bank credit, and because every

promise-to-pay of a chartered bank is redeemable in cash, on demand, or on a fixed date, this form of credit is spendable.

In the case of the borrower, credit is the personal possession or attribute of the individual—you yourself, if you are the borrower—in character, goods, possessions, integrity, ability and willingness to repay.

Your credit is not social, in the sense of belonging to the community. When you have credit, it is your own just as your money in a savings account is your own. The people at large have no conceivable claim upon it.

Who monetizes credit?

The answer for all practical purposes is this: The man who owns and therefore controls his credit takes the initiative. The bank does not go to him. He goes to the bank and asks it to enable him to obtain credit in spendable form in exchange for his own unspendable credit. The bank does so; and charges him a rental in the form of interest, until he repays.

What happens when he secures this credit in spendable form?

He spends it.

He pays the wages of labour, the cost of raw materials and of manufacture; the cost of seed, of feed for hogs and cattle, or the expenses of cultivating and harvesting; of buying bait or catching fish; of cutting trees or transporting goods.

The whole banking process is made possible by the concentration and cautious handling of other people's money.

Banks simply dare not risk their own solvency and so jeopardize the safety of their depositors' funds, by making loans to people who have neither character nor credit—nor by making loans even to those who have both, without taking every reasonable precaution to ensure repayment.

## THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

*Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this series will appear in this publication. Watch for it.*



## CALGARY'S FRIENDLY STATION

Coming Soon to  
This Station!A Brand New Program Packed  
with Real Entertainment!

## "TRUE or FALSE"

Commencing

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th

LISTEN FOR IT!

What's Doing?  
at CFAC

Two teams of six persons per team, each team being made up of people in the same line of work or profession, will face a barrage of questions fired by Dr. Hagen, when the program "True or False" is heard weekly from CFAC commencing July 6th, 10:30 to 11:00 p.m., and every Wednesday thereafter.

Favorite songs that have found a definite niche in the musical world are heard in the "Immortal Melodies" program over CFAC Tuesdays at 10:45 a.m., and Fridays at 8:30 p.m. The series is transcribed by the Northern Electric Wide Range system of recording, which is recognized as being the most true-to-life method of recording in use today.

When it became common knowledge that the sponsors of Edward G. Robinson's Show "Big Town" would accept scripts from anyone if the ideas were good ones, it was only a matter of a few hours before producers were wading knee-deep in manuscripts. Literary efforts poured in from the most amazing places and persons.

But the pay-off came in the form of an elderly spinster's masterpiece

## THE MUSICAL PRESCRIPTION

"Leading Singers in a Song  
Dispensary... mixing melody  
guaranteed noteworthy."

WEDNESDAYS — 9:30 p.m.

A MERRICK DRUG STORE SHOW  
from

## MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY  
Hello, Folks!

We see by the papers that the Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture says the Liberals have a stable government. Yep, the farmers have noticed the smell.

It begins to look as if the Federal Government will soon have to put a tax on poverty to raise the necessary revenue.

Certainly not, Algernon, a two-faced gal doesn't use any more rouge and lipstick than the other kind.

## ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Speaking of the Saskatchewan election, Cynical Gus rises to remark that a lot of guys who put up a bluff trip over it.

New York Columnist says: "Girls may come and girls may go, but clothes go on for ever." Maybe, maybe, but not very much of 'em these warm days.

Paradoxical as it may sound, you can't cash in on golden dreams unless you're wide awake.

## WHY TEACHERS GET GRAY

"A volcano is something that forces its inside out."

## TODAY'S BRIGHT THOUGHT

A wife who recollects everything her husband does has the poorest memory.

Wally, our incurable bach., insists that usually when a man disappears it's a case of find the woman.

Postcard from Knotty Frankie declares that some folks are so mean

that would have had Big Town's "Steve Wilson" crusading against automobiles because the fumes were killing off her pet canaries.

"Big Town" is heard every Tuesday night over CFAC from 8:30 to 9 p.m.

Alice Frost, star of CBS' "Big Sister" program, is going to see all the Broadway plays in the coming two weeks. She hasn't been able to get to the theatre earlier this season because she has been playing on Broadway in both "Shoemaker's Holiday" and "Julius Caesar." And only the fact that "Shoemaker's Holiday" is off the boards for two weeks gives Alice her belated chance to see what's going on. "Big Sister" is heard Monday through Friday on CFAC at 11:00 a.m.

they won't even part with pity where they owe it.

## BEAUTY HINT

Frowns cause wrinkles  
There's no doubt;  
But happy laughter  
Iron them out.

Curiously enough sometimes  
a molehill of truth will cause a  
mountain of trouble.

Down East a guy has been arrested for stealing a score of watches. And now he'll get more time.

## POETRY DEPT.

Dear Syd, I guess  
Mustard and Cress  
Want terse  
Verse

Well, you'll agree  
This couldn't be  
Terser verse  
Or worse!

—F.M., Indianapolis.

"When a man marries he gives hostages to fortune." Oh yes, snickers the Bad Egg from Crow's Nest, but marriage would be much nicer if a man had a fortune to give to the hostages.

According to Lady Astor "the only hope of the world is woman." Even if that's so, Nancy, so many men have lost hope.

## MAYBE HE'S A CHEAP SKATE

News item says that down in those grand old United States, a woman has offered a reward of \$25 for the return of her missing husband. Ahal prices must be on the uptrend at last.

Possession may be nine points of the law but self-possession more often cops the verdict.

The more a man drinks to forget the more bitter his memories.

THERE GOES THE DINNER  
BELL!Plan to Levy Duties on  
Foreign Oils and Fats  
Advocated at Convention

Support of proposals to impose duties on foreign oils and fats entering Canada was expressed by R. J. Burns, president of Burns and Co., Ltd., in an address to the 42nd Annual Convention of the Western Stock Growers' Association in Calgary this week.

Canada's own products, butter and lard, said Mr. Burns, are being driven out of Canada on to world markets to make way for the rapidly increasing quantities of vegetable shortening with the consequence that the value of Canada's entire production of butter and lard was reduced to the level of the export market. The producers paid for this reduction in lower cream and hog prices.

That such a situation should not exist, it was added, is borne out by the fact that Canada does not produce a surplus of butter or lard; but creates it by importing the foreign oils used for the same purpose. Since in August, 1936, the United States placed a duty of 3 cents a pound on tallows and greases, thus barring these imports, Canadian prices had ranged from 2 to 3 cents a pound below the U.S. prices.

## OPPOSE FREE ENTRY

Efforts of eastern coal retailers to have U.S. anthracite coal put back on the free list, as it was up to 1931, are being opposed by western coal mine operators. The present duty, it is reported from Ottawa, is a barrier in the way of the Canadian-U.S. trade agreement now being negotiated.

## SPORT

The British are having a tough time of it to hold up their end in international sport. Last week-end an Atlanta, Georgia, golfer, Charles Yates, carried off the British amateur crown. Then a little while before that, a Semi-Slav team defeated the British in the Davis cup playdowns.

Maybe the old Lion is too worried and busy with a bigger game that is threatened by Cap. Mussolini and Ace Hitler. But she doesn't seem to be on her toes in the less deadly pastimes.

A generation ago British golfers and British tennis players dominated the world. Today there are few "so poor to do her reverence" in these sports.

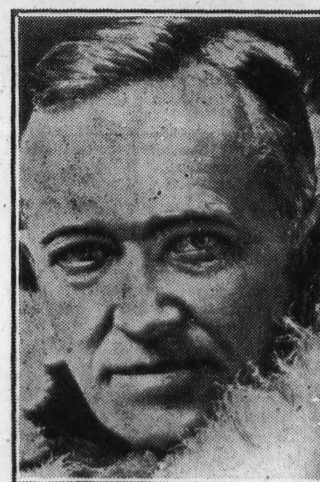
A few days now and Dizzy Dean will unlimber his ailing flipper for the Chicago Cubs and the world will know whether Boss Wrigley bought a \$200,000 bust or a chance for the 1938 pennant. The cash that actually went to St. Louis in the deal was \$185,000 dollars. Add to that \$15,000 worth of players and you have the Dean price. The deal was for Dizzy "as is" with no comebacks. The big pitcher has been enjoying several weeks' rest to restore the injured shoulder muscle which kept him from throwing his fast one.

It's hard to understand what motivates people in attending sporting events. Hidden beneath the suavity and apparent good manners of a crowd are feelings that must be throw-backs to the jungle people. If you want to know what I am driving at go to a modern wrestling match and see the gentle-looking lady in the third row from the front rise up in wrath and demand that one wrestler pull the limb from the other.

I have also seen an eminently respectable professional man trying to crawl through the ropes to get at the referee during a wrestling match. The fact that the whole performance was 98 per cent "put-on" on the part of the wrestlers and the referee did not phase on the belligerent and aroused medical man.

The annual meeting of the Hotel Association of Canada recommended that the Federal Government should spend a million dollars for tourist promotion next year.

## Plans Antarctic Trip



Next August, Lincoln Ellsworth, famed U.S. explorer, will sail from New York, bound for Enderby Land at the edge of the Antarctic continent, the last unexplored land in the world. Ellsworth's expedition will make its first stop at Cape Town, South Africa. He does not expect to return to the United States until next spring at least.



## Basis for Peaceful Social Change

By OBSERVER

"Eastern Canada today is a social laboratory in which the co-operative movement is being given a scientific test," Professor Malcolm McLellan of St. Francis Xavier University told delegates to a gathering of Canadian newspapermen.

It is perhaps unfortunate that in the West we have had so little opportunity of observing the application of this "scientific test," for during the past five years, from the leadership supplied by a handful of enthusiasts on the staff of St. Francis Xavier University, the people of Nova Scotia appear to have laid the basis for a social revolution of tremendous possibilities.

### Began With Study Clubs

Development of co-operation in the Eastern Province began with the organization of study clubs. Five or ten, or a dozen people met periodically in one another's homes for the study of the fundamentals of co-operation. The study clubs grew in number, soon they stretched throughout entire communities.

Then came the organization of credit unions, small at the commencement, made up of savings of fractions of dollars by the people. These grew also, and today there are 70 credit unions in Nova Scotia with total assets of over a quarter of a million dollars.

These credit unions were used by the people for the establishing of co-operative stores. These too were small at their establishment, but there are now more than 20 of them in the small Eastern Province and their annual turnover is well over \$500,000.

The operation of the lobster canning factories was a source of grave concern to the fishermen. They established their own and now have 16 co-operative plants, these again doing \$500,000 of business each year.

Speaking at a convention in Toronto last fall, Professor A. B. McDonald, one of the stalwarts of this movement, stated that it was the hope that within three years from that time, over \$1,000,000 would be circulating through the credit unions. It is the plan, when this objective is achieved, to set up a central credit union to function as a co-operative reserve bank, for the nurturing of such other co-operative enterprises as the people may need.

### Invades Lives of People

Visitors to Nova Scotia tell us the co-operative philosophy has not only affected the economic position of the Nova Scotia fisherfolk, but it has also invaded their lives. Through their study clubs the people, particularly the younger men and women, have enlarged their knowledge of handicrafts, of home and furniture building, and this wider knowledge, so observers say, has found amazing translation in the homelife of these people.

It has found expression too, so we are told, in the leisure hours of the Nova Scotians participating in this movement. They have had the advantage of intelligent direction in other fields of study and in recreation, and this again, is quite apparent in the bearing and morale of those contributing to it.

Yet none of these things is new, they are old, as old, some of them, as the story of the Rochdale pioneers. In Alberta we have had years of experience in these things, and we have achieved some very notable successes in some of them. We could, if we would, conduct a "scientific test" of co-operation and unfold a program of living that would rival, yes, and excel that very worthy program being followed in Nova Scotia. We have the experience, the people, the field and the opportunity. Why don't we do it?

## CLASSIFIED SECTION

### BABY CHICKS

Right here in Alberta—

## You Can Buy CHICKS THAT LIVE AND LAY

Try Johnson's Hatchery Chicks this year.

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.  
Pure-bred, Blood-tested,  
Approved Stock. Prompt Service.

Send for our Price List and Poultry Folder

**R. S. JOHNSON'S HATCHERY**  
302 ADAMS BLDG., EDMONTON

## Farm Co-operatives of United States to Convene July 11th

Organizations With Business Around Two Billion Dollar Mark to Hold Sessions

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 2nd.—Marshalling its foremost leaders and most energetic workers, agricultural co-operation will figuratively roll up its sleeves next month at the annual session of the American Institute of Co-operation to tackle the current problems of farmers' marketing and purchasing organizations which now total their business around the two-billion-dollar mark.

When delegates to the five-day session arrive on the campuses of the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho, July 11th, they will find on their agenda a total of some 50 separate meetings.

### Commodity and Group Sessions

The general sessions, according to Charles W. Holman, Secretary, will set the pace for the extensive series of commodity and group sessions. A total of more than 150 speakers and chairman will be included on the entire program.

Nationally-recognized economists and marketing executives will be among those who will open each morning's general meeting on the series devoted to the "Economic and Social Philosophy of Co-operation." Following this, on the first day's program, will be "A Look Ahead for the Co-operative Movement" and a launching of the general Institute topic, "Developments and Current Problems of Co-operative Marketing."

Consideration will be turned to developments and current problems of co-operative purchasing. Member relationships will be given similar scrutiny.

### Financial Structure of Co-ops.

An entire session will be devoted to "The Financial Structure of Co-operatives," with special stress on the modern financial set-up; contractual relations with members; and administering the internal finances of the co-operative.

Turning the limelight upon external factors affecting the co-ops, the four final general sessions will be devoted to the effect of the new farm bill upon agriculture and co-operation, and the reaction upon industry and farming of the administration's foreign trade policy.

The farm bill will be examined in its philosophy, and in the light of its effect upon wheat, livestock, dairy and poultry products. The foreign trade policy will be discussed from the viewpoints of the business man, organized labor, farmers in general, range cattlemen, organized cotton growers, and dairy farmers.

Price: 3 cents per word per insertion;  
5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10.

Terms: Cash in advance.

### BATTERIES

ABC BATTERIES FOR ALL MAKES OF cars, farm lighting plants and radios. Alberta Battery Company, Ltd., 420-426 9th Ave. E., Calgary.

### BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

BEE FRAMES, STANDARD SIZE, FIRST grade, \$45.00 per 1,000. Supers, first grade, lock corners, \$60.00 per 100. Queen Excluders, \$65.00 per 100. Write for our catalogue of bee supplies. S. P. Hodgson & Sons, New Westminster, B.C.

### BELTING

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST on Traces and Belting. Premier Belting Co., Winnipeg.

### BICYCLES AND PARTS

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## PICTURES OF CURRENT NEWS INTEREST

### Gandhi Meets the "Frontier Gandhi" at Peshawar



While India has been adopting her new constitution, little has been heard from Mahatma Gandhi. The leader of the untouchables has been confining his activities to spreading native handicrafts, such as weaving and paper-making. He

is seen as he makes a public appearance on the Northwest Frontier. He is addressing students of King Edward college, Peshawar. On his left is the principal, Rev. A. M. Dalaya, and on his right Kran Abdul Ghaffa Khan, who is known as the

"Frontier Gandhi." Since the adoption of the new constitution the simple Gandhi dress of homespun cloth has become an emblem to be honored and public officials must now salute the wearers of this costume.

### Amy Johnson Heads An Air Force



Fear of air raids from across the North Sea plays a large part in British foreign policy. Women fliers under Amy Johnson now have an official place in England's air defence. The group of women are members of the National Women's Air Reserve which is headed by Miss Johnson.

Failure of Lord Londonderry, a friend of General Goering, to disclose to his colleagues when he was Air Minister, facts regarding Germany's secret air rearmament, led to his resignation. This rearmament is now being met by development of air strength in Britain.

### Czech Chief of Staff



Faced by Nazi troop concentrations on her border just prior to the municipal elections of May 22nd, Czechoslovakia called up army reserves and prepared to defend her liberties against the invasion which she had reason to fear. This courageous action of a high spirited people, one of the few remaining European democracies, was followed by warnings to Berlin by France and Russia that they would defend the Czechs if they were attacked, and later the British Government is reported to have warned Hitler that they would if need arose, come to France's aid. General Jan Syrový, Chief of Staff of the Czech army, is shown above.